REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,367 —New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion, ... 9 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classe will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,494 Tons, H.-P., Commander Hendrson, as above from Kurrachee on SATURDAY, the 11th December. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company' Steamers touch.

The Assyria is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

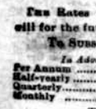
The Kurrachee Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 10th Dec., and on MONDAY, the 13th idem, with Cargo and Passengers, will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th November 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as under with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,049 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander G. W. Wicks, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 4th December 1875, at 4 P.M.

	Dec. 1875.		Dec. 1875.
Leaves Gallo	4	Leaves Gallo	14
„ Carwar	6	„ Nagapatam	16
„ Mangalore	7	„ Cocanada	18
„ Cannanore ..... Dec.	8	„ Vizagapatam	21
„ Tellicherry	8	„ Bimlipatam	22
„ Calicut	9	„ Calingapatam	23
„ Beypore	9	„ Gopalpore	23
„ Cochin	10	„ Pointe de Galle	24
„ Alleppy	12	„ False Point	24
„ Tuticorin	12	Arrives CALCUTTA	26
„ Colombo	13		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers as this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pentiacaul, Atchees, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on FRIDAY next, the 3rd December 1875, at 4 P.M.

	Dec. 1875.		Dec. 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	3	Arrive Muscat	22
„ Kurrachee	7	„ Mahomerah	22
„ Muscat	12	„ Fao	23
„ Bunder Abbas	14	„ Bushire	24
„ Linga	14	„ Linga	29
„ Bushire	18	„ Bunder Abbas	30
„ Fao	18	„ Jask ..... Jan.	1876. 1
„ Mahomerah	18	„ Guader	3
Leaves BUSSREH	19	„ Kurrachee	8
		Arrive BOMBAY	10

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

Hurnee,		Dewghur,	
Burta,		Malwan,	
Rutnaghurry,		Vingorla,	
Joytagore,		Goa (Panjim) and	
Viziadoorg,		Carwar.	

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th October 1875

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	23	8
Port Said	36	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 9 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA, to sail on Wednesday, 1st December, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.
BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 2nd and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Land-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,

Bombay, 30th August 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Dec.	
Venetia	G. J. Babot	3726	450	6th	Southampton.
Mongolia	A. Coleman	2833	530	13th	Suez, &c.
Cathay	R. T. Dundas	2983	500	20th	Southampton

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

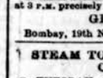
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th November 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 14th Dec. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. GEELONG, (1,834 Tons), Captain C. Fraser, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any Cargo opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 11th December 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 30th November 1875. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from Bombay to Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

From Glasgow. Liverpool. Bombay.

Tons.	H.P.	Saturday.	Saturday.	Wednesday.
Utopia	2731	473	9th Oct.	16th Oct.	1st Dec.
India	2290	500	23rd Oct.	30th Oct.	15th Dec.
Macedonia	2273	486	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	5th Jan.

To be followed by regular sailings.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool. Suez.

First Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
Second Class	„ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th October 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of handsome French polished and carved blackwood household furniture, rich star-cut-glass ware, best plated and pierced-in wares, a milch buffalo gives 8 to 10 seers per milk daily and calf, Hencoop, &c., at No. 70, Malabar Hill, next to the house lately occupied by the Hon. J. K. Bythell.

On FRIDAY next, the 3rd December, sale commencing at 1 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the hands-me household furniture, &c., the property of a gentleman leaving Bombay. The sale comprises rich star-cut-glass ware, handsome dinner desert and breakfast services, best electro plated table spoons and forks in mahogany case for 12 persons, court pianoforte and cane framed, loose-back chairs, drawing-room, dining carpets, 1 and 4 light hanging argand lustres, flower vases, table ornaments, telescope, bath dispense and cook room furniture, a milch buffalo gives 6 to 10 seers milk daily and calf, hencoop, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR SECOND CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS

On SATURDAY next, the 4th Dec inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Kassara Bunder :—

200 superior second class Moulmein Teak squares.
And at the Matheran Darookha :—
50 tons Teak Boards and Scantlings of various sizes.
In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st December 1875.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER,
NO. 3, MEADOW STREET, opposite to the "Bombay Gazette."

AUCTION SALE of landed property at Mahim, near Mahomedan Dargha, by the order of the Mortgagee Syed Esmail bin Syed Bapoo Saheb, and on account and risk of the Mortgagors Ebrahim Saheb bin Abdool Rahim Sutkojee and Ally Saheb bin Abdool Rahim Sutkojee.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 4th inst., at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises,

All that dwelling-house standing on the Fazandari ground situate at Mahim in the sub-district of Mazagon on the Western side of the Mahim Road and assessed under No. 46 and containing by admeasurement 2,772 square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows. On North, South and West by the Court of Hajee Abrahim Jettakur and on the East by the Court of Hajee Abrahim Jettakur and the House was formerly in the possession of Abdool Rahim Sutkojee and now in the possession of Ebrahim Saheb bin Abdool Rahim Sutkajee and Ally Saheb bin Abdool Rahim Sutkajee.

Terms—25 per cent will be taken as deposit money at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION AT THE ROOM OF THE UNDERSIGNED—

The property of a gentleman.

A nearly new 11 hh English built Park phaeton with lamp, pole bar and shafts by E. Kesterton. The above be sold on a day's previous notice to the under-signed.

ALSO

A serviceable English built buggy with lamp by E. Kesterton *Just Landed.*

A small handsome hansom cab, with couchbox in the front, can be converted into a sociable-driving cab, the couchbox being thrown behind. Expressly made for up-country use.

A very handsome new English built phaeton painted dark green, lining to match, with lamps, pole and shaft.

ALSO.

A new miniature landau painted dark green, lining to match, with lamps, pole and shaft.

Two very handsome English built broughams, by E. Kesterton and Davis.

One handsome nearly new English built waggonette.

One four seated phaeton.

One landau sociable.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 1st December 1875.

MENESSSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 2nd December, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece-goods, Twist, &c. &c.

2 cases of white ground prin's.

A quantity of household furniture.

On account of Messrs W. R. Selle and Co. of London—

An invoice of 20 cases of sele ted wines, such as, dry champagne, St. Julien claret, fruity port, pale delicate sherry, amontillado, and superior cognac.

FOR SALE AT MATHERAN.

The beautifully situated House called "Garbut Hal," near the Garbut point lately renovated and furnished, for particulars apply to

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 1st December 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE to PASSENGERS by the ANCHOR LINE STEAMER UTOPIA.—Passengers are requested to be on board before 3 P.M. TO-DAY.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th November 1875.

WANTED, for H. M.'s COMMON JAIL, Comercurry, a HEAD CLERK and ACCOUNTANT. Salary Rs. 100 per mensem. Apply with Testimonials at the JAIL OFFICE.

December, 1st 1875.

PHOSPHODYNE.

THE Undersigned beg respectfully to intimate that they only sell the above preparation for CASH.

Per Case, 10s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per Rupee—Rs. 6.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

ENTOMOLOGY.

BUTTERFLY NETS, FORCEPS,
INSECT BOXES, CAMPHOR DRYING BOTTLES
PINS, CORK SHEETING, CHLOROFORM,
DISSECTING INSTRUMENTS.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

SPECTACLES.
EYE GLASSES.
COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS.
Set in Frames of
Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, Gold,
Nickel-plated Steel, Gilt Sterling Silver,
Tortoise-shell.

Assorted for every Degree of Short or Long Sight, and Guaranteed of first quality.

EVERY ASSISTANCE AND INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BYCULLA CLUB will be held at the Club House on TUESDAY, the 7th December 1875, at 5.30 P.M., to consider the subject of the RACQUET COURT BUILDING.

E. E. MAIDMENT,
Secretary.

Byculla Club, 30th November 1875.

NOTICE.—CONTRACT FOR PROVISIONING PRISONERS in the TANNA JAIL during the ensuing year will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION on the 13th Instant. Specifications of contract and further particulars can be had on application at the Jail Office.

S. SETON SMITH,
Superintendent of Jail, Tanna.

Tanna Jail Office, 1st December 1875.

THE BOMBAY CHEMICAL AND ACID WORKS, BY COORLA, BOMBAY.—SULPHURIC ACID Manufactured by MESSRS BEATTIE BROTHERS. Purchasers should apply direct to the works or to me at their Godown, No. 80, Duncan Road, near Two Tanks.

MOOLJEE THACKERSEY,
Sole Agent.

Bombay, November, 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH CALL of TEN RUPEES PER SHARE in the ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, has THIS DAY been made, and is PAYABLE at the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION on or before the 1st day of January 1876.

By Order Local Board,
JAMES H. LATIMER,
Secretary in Bombay.

1 Hummum Street, 26th Nov. 1875.

With reference to the foregoing advertisement, notice is given that any SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company who have NOT PAID all the CALLS hitherto made are LIABLE to INTEREST on the same from due date at the rate of TEN PER CENT per annum, according to Act 9, Memorandum and Articles of Association.

By Order Local Board,
JAMES H. LATIMER,
Secretary in Bombay.

1 Hummum Street, 26th Nov. 1875.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. INDIA, arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND over BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless PASSED by the CAPTAIN before DEPARTURE of the vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. India.

Bombay, 30th November 1875.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Master-Attendant's Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th proximo at 3 P.M., to adopt the following Resolution :—

That Clause 50 of the Articles of the Company be amended by striking out from the same the words "not being more than twelve calendar months after the registration of the Company," and substituting in their place the words "but later than the 30th April one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six."

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th Nov. 1875.

THE ELPHINSTONE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the ELPHINSTONE SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 15th December 1875 at 3 P.M. at its Registered Office, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, to CONFIRM the SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS PASSED at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 25th November 1875, viz. :—

1. That the Elphinstone Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily.

2. That Mr. Hormasjee Nowrojee Saklatwala be appointed Sole Liquidator for the purpose of winding up the Company, and that all the powers contemplated under Act X of 1866 for Liquidators be and they are hereby vested in him, and that his remuneration be 5 per cent on the assets which may be distributed by him.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
H. NOWROJEE S. & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

IN THE HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of Act X. of 1866, entitled the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and in the MATTER of the BOMBAY COTTON AND LAND COMPANY, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

Upon reading the affidavit of COWASJEE JEHANGHEER JASSAWALLA, one of the Liquidators of the above Company, sworn the 25th day of November 1875, and upon hearing Mr. Alexander Prankerd, Solicitor for the said Liquidators, I do Order that all CREDITORS and CLAIMANTS against the said Company do, on or before the 15th day of January 1876, send in their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts and claims in writing to the Liquidators of the said Company at its Registered Office at Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort, and prove the same on or before that date, in default whereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are so proved ; and I do further Order that this Order be advertised in the *Bombay Government Gazette* and in two English and two Native local newspapers with three days from this day.—Dated this 29th day of November 1875.

C. SARGENT.

ARDESIR FRAMJEE,
Solicitor for the Liquidators.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—RE-OPENING OF THE KHAMGAON STATE RAILWAY.—On and after FRIDAY, 10th December 1875 the KHAMGAON STATE RAILWAY will be again OPENED for PASSENGER and GOODS TRAFFIC ; and from that date, until further notice a MIXED TRAIN will run daily between Jalamb and Khamgaon in connection with the Down Main Line Nagpoor Train, as under, viz :—

Down.	A. M.	Up.	A. M.
Jalamb ..... Dep.	10 15	Khamgaon ..... Dep.	8 40
Khamgaon ..... Arr.	11 0	Jalamb ..... Arr.	9 25

Passengers and Goods and Parcels will be booked through between Khamgaon and all Stations on this Railway, and also between Khamgaon and Stations on other Railways with which through booking is established.

The COLLECTION and DELIVERY of Goods and other Goods, by the Company at Khamgaon are DISCONTINUED. The public must therefore make their own arrangements for bringing their Cotton and other Goods to the Station and for taking delivery of them. No extra charge for carting will be no longer made ; the "NOT CARTED" RATE being charged in all cases.

Information as to Fares, Rates, &c., can be obtained at the Stations, or from the Undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 30th November 1875.

NOW READY,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR DECEMBER, 1875,

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local and Through Trains between Bombay and Ahmedabad.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co. ; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller ; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms ; Messrs. Cooper & Co. ; Auckland Hotel ; Byculla Hotel ; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Alexandria.....D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore.....Spectator" Office.
Bombay.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)..." Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee.....Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Egutpoora.....Railway Refreshment Rooms ;
Kurrachee.....Sindian" Press.
London.....G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times, and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran.....Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund....." Observer" Office.
Poona.....Treacher & Co. ; D. S. Kemp & Co. and Royal Family Hotel.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

EXTRA ATTRACTION.

GRAND INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL CONCERT

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY EVEMING, DEC. 2ND, BY THE

CARANDINI COMPANY,

ASSISTED BY THE MAGNIFICENT BAND OF THE 1ST BATTALION 2ND QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT,

By the kind permission of MAJOR HIRSEY and OFFICERS,

Being for the

BENEFIT OF MADAME CARANDINI.

THE FRAMJI COWASJI INSTITUTE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

THE NATUK OOTEJUK MUNDLEE ;

Or Society for the improvement and encouragement of the Native Drama,

President :—SIR MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHAI, Kt. C. S. I.
Hon. Secretary :—KARKHOSRO NOWROJI KABRAJI, Esq.
A Managing Committee of Influential Gentlemen.

A Representation in Gujerati of THE ANCIENT AND WELL-KNOWN HINDU DRAMA,

HARISCHANDRA,

DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CLARETS.

From H. and C. Ballarisque, Bordeaux.

Chateau de Frande	Rs. 14	per doz. qts.
Chateau Leoville	„ 22	„
Chateau Lafitte	„ 26	„

HOCKS.

From G. M. Padstmann Sons, Mayence, Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Lauben' eimer	Rs. 15	per doz. qts.	Rs. 9 per doz. pints.
Deidesheimer	„ 16	„	
Geisenheimer	„ 18	„	
Liebfraumilch	„ 20	„	„ 12 8 „
St. Inwein (in glass jugs)	„ 20	„	
Hochheimer	„ 24	„	
Rudesheimer	„ 28	„	
Marcobrunner	„ 30	„	
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36	„	

CHAMPAGNE.

Cute Blanche	Rs. 25	per doz. qts.	
Eugene Cliequot	„ 40	„	Rs. 22 8 per doz. pts.
Extra dry Champagne	„ 40	„	„ 22 8 „

BEER.

FIND COOPE & Co's	Rs. 5 per dozen quarts.
GERMAN BAVARIAN BEER	„ 7 per case of 2 doz. pts.
FINEST ASPARAGUS	„ 24 per doz. tins.

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Bombay, 1st December 1875. Rampart Row, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, A SECOND-HAND BILLIARD TABLE, also PARK PHAETON and a PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERA. Wm. WATSON & Co., Bombay.

CUMBALLA HILL—TO LET, FURNISHED, the HOUSE in the occupation of Mr. BROMLEY. Apply at Mr. BROMLEY'S Office, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW WANTED, from the end of december, for about four months Address "CATHAY," *Bombay Gazette* office.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N. B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents.—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS,

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY AND ARTISTIC, FOR ARCHITECTS, CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, JOINERS, PLUMBERS, &c.—Railings ; Balconies ; Verandahs ; Conservatories ; Shop and Warehouse Fronts ; Arcades ; Winter Gardens Covered Ways ; Saloons ; Semi-Circular Oval Airing Rooms, Smoking Divans, &c., &c. Waiting Rooms ; Clock and Water Towers ; Pavilions ; Bandstands ; Arbours, &c. Plain and Ornamental Castings of every description for Mansions, Halls, Schools, Barracks, Factories, Markets, Railway Stations, Bridges, Esplanades, Parks, Gardens, &c.

FOR HOME AND EXPORT.

Illustrated catalogue with Price List and Estimates for specially Designs on application.

WALTER MACFARLANE & Co., SARACEN FOUNDRY,

Possilpark, Glasgow : and 54 Upper Thames St., London

(All Orders to be accompanied by a Remittance, or Reference to a Firm in England.)

J. & E. ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY,

celebrated for nearly a century past, is of the very best English manufacture. For its purity and great excellence it has obtained the following

EXHIBITION MEDALS :

LONDON, 1862. PARIS, 1867. CORDOVA, 1872. LIMA, 1872. VIENNA, 1873.

ATKINSONS' CHOICE PERFUMES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

White Rose, Frangipanee, Violet, Stephanotis, Opopanax, Jockey Club, Ess Bouquet, Trevol Magnolia, Jasmin, Wood Violet,

and all other odours, of the finest quality only.

ATKINSONS'

CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE

is strongly recommended, being more lasting and fragrant than the German kinds.

ATKINSONS'

OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP,

celebr ted for so many years, continues to be made as heretofore. It is strongly Perfumed, and will be found very durable in use.

ATKINSONS' BEARS' GREASE, COLD CREAM,

SACHET POWDERS, TRANSPARENT GLYCE INE SOAP, ROSE TOILET POWDER, TOILET VINEGAR.

VELOUTINE, WHITE ROSE TOOTH PASTE,

and other Specialities and general articles of Perfumery may be obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the manufacturers,

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London, W.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson manufacture their articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labelled with the firm's name and address in full.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

"Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in tin lined packets and in soldered tins—soldered tins, ½ lb. and 1 lb., are always to be preferred for export. Each packet or tin must be labelled thus :—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works—Euston Road and Camden Town, London.
Makers of Epps's Glycerine Jujubes (throat irritation).

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

takes the '450 central fire service Cartridge. Unequalled for range, accuracy, simplicity, durability, easily loaded and unloaded when dark ; can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols which now flood the market.

COLT'S NEW FIVE-SHOT BREECH-LOADING

CENTRAL FIRE DERINGER REVOLVERS, '41, and '38 call "Especially suitable for personal defence or house protection."—See *Land and Water* and *Bell's Life*, of April 17th, 1875.

COLT'S SMALL SEVEN-SHOT REVOLVERS,

for Ladies' use, weight 7 ozs.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,

for the waistcoat pocket.

Price Lists free. To be had through any respectable Agent or Dealer in Arms, or from

COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 30TH NOV. 1875.

YESTERDAY'S home telegrams are particularly quiet in every respect and show no change in any branch of trade.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet at unaltered values, sales 12,000 bales.

Yesterday's telegram from New York gives the receipts of Cotton at American ports as 36,000 bales; Exports to Great Britain 18,000 bales; Mid-Uplands 13½ Gold 114½; Exchange on London 4/84½ and Bar Silver is quoted at 56 11/16.

A withdrawal of £ 98,000 was advised yesterday from the Bank of England, destination unknown, but the amount is comparatively insignificant and not likely to have any effect in the present state of the Money Market.

Business here as usual on the day following the departure of the Mail has been extremely flat. No alteration has been made in the Bank of Bombay's advertised rates of interest and discount, but this in no way detracts from the exceptionally easy feeling in the Money Market.

STERLING EXCHANGE has been completely at a standstill, no transactions of any kind having been reported. Rates are in every respect the same as quoted yesterday, the feeling to say the least, being no stronger. The fortnightly allotment of Council drafts on India takes place in London to-morrow, and we are not likely to see much doing until we hear how they have gone.

In Calcutta we hear of no business, and rates are nominally the same, a remark which is applicable also to Government Paper for which the enquiry seems to have entirely disappeared for the time being.

The SHARE MARKET has been fairly active for Spinning and Weaving Companies at a recovery of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share of yesterday's decline, but other things are dull, and where any change has taken place it has been in favour of buyers. Bank of Bombay's are quoted ½ per cent. and Colaba Land Co.'s shares Rs. 5 per share lower.

COTTON is dull with next to nothing doing. Dealers seem disposed to accept a reduction of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy from previous rates, but even at this we are still above Liverpool currencies, and European firms are accordingly almost entirely out of the market. New Khandeish is beginning to come in rather more freely but not in sufficient quantity to admit of active business even if the price allowed.

FREIGHTS are again decidedly stronger and engagements have been made by the Anchor line steamers at £2-5 per ton for Liverpool. No other vessels have yet taken the berth, and should cargo become more plentiful, rates look like a further advance.

PIECE GOODS are unaltered in position. A steady moderate business is being done in known makes of standard cloths, but prices are not quotably changed.

COALS are in active request, and sales of Davison's West Hartley January-February shipment by steamer are reported at Rs. 20 per ton alongside.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	92 xd
10,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
20,000	500	all	do. do.	Bank of Bombay New	678‡
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,194
20,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. L. & China	270
40,000	92½	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	260
40,000	20*	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	190
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	103*
60,000	250	all	15 do.	Oriental Bank	493‡

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co	1,110
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	75
1,750	500	200	...	Mazagon Land	500
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	180

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP GLENCORA, 1,666 tons, Captain W. Mitchell, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE BARQUE INFANTES NANTAIS, 316 tons, Captain J. L. Frane, will sail to-day for Muscat with a general cargo.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, 101 tons, Captain J. DeCosta, arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and fifty deck passengers.

MESSRS. R. R. AND CO'S S. S. ARABIA, 1020 tons, Captain C. G. Rolls, will sail to-day for Genoa, &c., with a general cargo, and the following additional passengers:—For Genoa—Lord Westbury, and Captain Allcard. For Naples—Lieut T. R. Hene.

THE P. AND O. CO'S S. S. THIBET, 1,671 tons, Captain C. H. Eastley, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with China Mail, 1470 chests opium, general cargo and the following passengers:—For Hongkong—Mr. S. Joseph and servant. For Galle—Mr. Shaikally. For Singapore—Mr. D. Maclean.

THE following is the list of passengers arrived yesterday by the A. H. Lloyd's s. s. Juno:—From Trieste—Mr. Jenus, Rev. Mr. Hepp, Rev. and Mrs. Batsch, Miss Herzog, Rev. and Mrs. Weber, Miss Denble, Miss Archer, Mr. Spittler, and Mr. R. P. Hedgers. From Aden and Jeddah—18 deck passengers.

THE S. I. S. N. CO'S S. S. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain G. Avern, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and the following passengers. For Malwan.—Mr. Hexton and servant. For Vingorla Col F. Lester, Lieut C. Memphy, and three servants, Mr. W. Pitamber, Asst Apothy Sampson and servant, and Mr. W. V. Vithul. For Goa.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Dees. For different ports.—Twenty-four deck passengers.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. INDIA, 1,444 tons, Captain G. Harris, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (October 23rd), calling at Liverpool, and Port Said, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr., Mrs, and Miss Pilchard, Miss Collett, Mrs., Miss and Master Henderson, Lieut. and Mrs. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Durrant, Mrs. G. H. Kidd, Mr. G. Colquhoun, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hooley and two children; Mr. R. Fountain, Mr. H. Hodgert, Mr. H. E. Campton, Mr. Wash, Mr. C. Dunoley; Mr. Succoo, and Mr. R. Blackwood.

THE P. AND O. CO'S S. S. KASHGAR, 1,514 tons, Captain E. J. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, &c, with China Mail, ten first class and one deck passengers, and the following cargo:—From Shanghai.—537 packages tea, 3 boxes gold, and 2 boxes dry fruit. From Hongkong.—100 boxes cassia, 700 bags sugar candy, 600 packages sugar, 380 packages silk, 50 packages piece goods, 197 packages glass bangles, 1,800 packages tea, 103 packages umbrellas, 1,342 bags sugar, 30 bags copper cash, 6 box-s brass beads, 6 boxes picture frames, 5 boxes picture glass, 76 rolls matting, 27 boxes vermillion, 16 packages old brass nails, 7 boxes glass beads, 2 packages specie, 28 packages sundries, 102 packages preserves, 2 boxes white copper, 28 boxes paper, 25 boxes fire crackers, 3 boxes cigars, and 1,000 jars. From Singapore 85 boxes tutenag, 139 boxes sago, 160 baskets gambier, 9 bags pepper, 204 cases benjamin, package tea, 3 boxes specie, 2 baskets gumloes, 5 boxes cigars, 36 packages ivory, 431 bundles rattans, and 6 cases mace.—From Penang—9 slabs tin, 5 cases mace, 31 bags nutmegs, 5 bags pepper, and 718 bags sugar. From Calcutta and Madras 3—packages gambier, 12 packages silk lac, 31 cases rope, 49 packages sundries, 9 packages piece goods and 3 cases cigars. From Galle.—2 boxes specie.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
29	Pehlwan (s)	DeCosta	Veraval, Nov 28
30	India (s)	Harris	Glasgow, Oct 23.
	Kashgar	Baker	Shanghai, Nov 5.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
29	Talbot (s)	Eastley	China, &c.
	Kurrachee (s)	Avern	Coast and Carwar.
	Dastoor	Scowcroft	Colombo.
	Bellochmyle	London	Calcutta.
	Coringa	Joselyn	Tuticorin.

The following gunboats obtained their port clearance yesterday:—Hecate, Arabia, Bella, Goorkha.

Ship Glencora, Mitchell, to Rangoon.

Barque Infantes Nantais, Le Frane, to Muscat.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer India, to Liverpool and New York.

Steamer Kandalla, to Coast and Carwar.

Steamer Teherbaun, to Aden, Jeddah, Suez, and Port Said.

Ship Z King, to Hull.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.

26 Tibre (s) ..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.

27 Tibre (s) ..... Pondicherry & Galle.

DAILY IMPORTS—NOVEMBER 30.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zeal s, 2 cases thread, Ebramji Abdool Roosein.

Dewa Gungadhar, 100 sacks clay, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co.

Zampa s, 50 boxes tinned plates, Hasumally Lallmeya; 4,000 bundles hoop iron, Gaddum and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Autrim, 17 cases oilmanstore, M homedbhoy Esmailjee; 300 drums linseed oil, and 100 turpentine, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co.

Utopia s, 25 cases wine, Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons; 500 bags red lead, R L Southen and Co

Strathclyde s, 9 packages glassware, Abdool Hoosein Rahimbhoy; 2 cases varnish, and 2 bales wall paper, Dossabhoy Sulamanjee; 4 cases varnish, H F Soares and Co; 20 bottles quicksilver, Muranjee Nathu.

Cathay s, 100 cases copper sheets, and 40 boxes yellow metal, Ritchie Steven and Co.

Walmer Castle, 106 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowro'ee.

Pekin s, 6 cases oilmanstores, C E Mitchell and Co.

Tythonus, 5 cases thread, Punnett and Co.

Travancore s, 4 casks zinc paint, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Juno s, 122 cases apples, A C Guapo.t.

FROM BORDEAUX.

India s, 75 cases brandy, L Silbhlie and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

J C Stevenson s, 500 bags myrabolt ms. Jetha Pursotum.

Utopia s, 34 bales wool, Cursondjee Nensey.

Clive s, 115 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 150 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Venetia s, 188 pieces E teech, Currimbhoy Allcobhoy; 54 bales wo l, and 13 cases cardamums, Nursey Khuttow; 63 cases mother of pearl shells, Suchoobhoy Khakey; 1,900 bags rapeseed, Finlay Scott and Co; 470 bags ape seed Ewart Latham and Co; 10 bales hides, N Jehangeer; 7 bales hides Rahimonbhoy Russoollebhoy; 4,272 slabs tin, P and O Co., 5 bales skins, Nanseebhoy Allarakhia.

FOR HAVRE.

Venetia s, 105 bales coir yarn, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Juno s, 200 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co., 200 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co., 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Tehorkaa s, 500 bags ground nuts and 6,000 bags teel seed, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR HULL.

Z King, 3,500 bags linseed, Wallace and Co.

Cashmere, 13,000 packazes lin-eed, Wallace and Co

Carrie Clark, 12,000 packages linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Juno s, 200 bales cotton W Nicol and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s, 2 chests opium, Goolobroo Koonjlall; 27 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 45 chests opium, Jairaz Pershhoy; 8 chests opium, Hajee Essa Elias; 25 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 2 chests opium, Tarachund Gunsamdass; 103 chests opium, S and D B Futhakia.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Thibet s, 9 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 3 chests opium, Gulabsey Hurjivaj; 19 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 10 chests opium, Gungabux Sajooram.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

BOMBAY, 29TH NOVEMBER, 1875.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·974
Temperature of the Air	79·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·4
Dew Point	67·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·672
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	86·2
Minimum do. do	73·2
General Direction of wind	N, NbE, E, ENE, E, ESE, W, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	173

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 29.

Kinaham, Major, Bengal 63 d Regiment, on leave, from Gwalior.

Mackenzie, Brevet Major, Bengal 4th Ca alry, on Med Cert, from Meerut.

Homans, Captain, Bombay R A, on duty, from Poona.

Durrant, Vet Surg, Bombay R A, from leave, from England.

Allcard, Lieut, Bengal 19th Foot, on duty, from Rawul Pindee.

Westbu y, Lieut, Bengal 9t Foot, on leave, from Rawu Pindee.

Murphy, Lieut, Bombay R A, from sick leave, from England.

Home, Lieut-Col, Bombay 20th Regt N I, from leave, from Matheran.

NOVEMBER 30.

Nimmo, Major, Bombay 28th Regt N I, from leave, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 29.

Clarke, Lieut-Col Bombay R A, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Wilson, Captain, Bombay R A, on duty, to Aden.

Morgan, Captain, Bombay, 25th Foot, on duty, to Aden.

Loch, Lieut, Bombay 2nd Sind Horse.

NOVEMBER 30.

Pearson, Lieut, Bombay 24th Regt, N I, to join, to Neemuch.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces' Gazette*, Nov. 27.)

Under Sec 37 of Act X of 1872, the Chief Commr is pleased to appoint Mr Francis William Fox, C S, Asst Comr, to be a Mag of the 1st Class, in the Nagpur Dist, with effect from the 3rd instant.

Colonel J Ashburner, Depy Commr, transferred to Balaghat, reported his arrival and assumed charge of the Balaghat Dist from Mr F Venning, C S, Offg Depy Commr, on the 17th instant, before noon.

Mr H L Dennys, Dist Supdt of Police, Sambalpur, returned from the three months' privilege leave granted to him, and received charge of the Police from Mr F C Berry, C S, Offg Dist Supdt on the 16th instant afternoon.

Mr C Grant, Commr, Jubbulpore Div, assumed charge of his office from Lt-Col C H B Lucie Smith, Offg Commr, on the 15th instant, before noon.

Surg Maj W H Bateson, M D, returned from the ten days' privilege leave granted to him, and received charge of the Civil Surgeoncy, Nagpur, from Surg Maj J F Barter, on the 20th instant, before noon.

Mr G H Foster, Asst Conservator of Forests, received charge of the Seoni Division from Mr G A Richardson, Sub-Asst Conservator of Forests on the 17th instant, before noon.

The Revd A W Reisch, Chaplain of Kamptee, transferred to Peshawur in the Punjab, reported his departure from Kamptee on the 17th inst. ult.

Col H F Waddington, Depy Commr, reported his return from furlough on the 19th instant. Col Waddington is appointed to the Wardha Dist, and the usual subsidiary leave granted to him to enable him to join his appointment.

Mr C Berry, C S, Asst Commr, Sambalpur, was appointed to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police of that Dist during the absence on privilege leave of Mr H L Denny, Dist Supdt.

Col H F Waddington, Depy Commr, temporarily posted to the Wardha Dis reported his arrival and assumed charge of that district from Mr T Drysdale Offg Depy C mmr, on the 24th inst, afternoon.

Mr H E Tegey, Extra-Asst Commr, transferred from Hoshungabad to Nagpur, made over charge of his duties at the former station on the 19th inst, before noon.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lt C F Call, R E, Asst Engr 1st grade, P W D, Central Provinces is granted privilege leave for six weeks in extension of the three months' special leave to study native languages, granted in "Central Provinces' Gazette" Notification P W D No 101, dated 5th Aug 1875.

Mr George Law, Temporary Overseer 1st grade, P W D, Central Provinces, is transferred from the Eastern to the Jubbulpore Division and Danoh Station.

Mr T E Ellison, C S, Asst Commr, received charge of the Registrar's Office, Damoh Dist, from Mr Ali Hussin Khan, Extra-Asst Commr, on the afternoon of the 20th Nov 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, November 27.)

Mr H P Peterson, of H. M's Ben C S, reported his arrival in Calcutta to the Govt of Ben on the 10th inst.

Sir George Cooper, Bart, C B, Chief Comr of Oudh, reported his return from furlough on the 10th inst, and received charge of his office from the Hon J F D Inglis, C S I, on the afternoon of the 15th idem.

Subsidiary leave from the 10th to the 15th inst is granted to Sir George Cooper.

Mr J Mann, of H M's Ben C S, reported on the 14th inst his arrival at Delhi, where he has been stationed.

Surgn-Maj E J Gayer, Civil Surgn of the 24 Pergunnahs, to officiate also as Surgn to the Presidency Gen Hospital during the absence on privilege leave of Dr J Ewart, and from the date on which Dr Gayer received charge of the office.

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Sec 10 of Act VI of 1871, and sec 1 of Act VIII of 1874, the Hon the President in Council is pleased to invest Mr P T Carnegy, Asst Comr, 1st grade, in Assam, with the powers of a Subordinate Judge in the District of Kamrup

Capt R G E Dalrymple, Boundary Settlement Officer and Executive Officer Cantonment, in Bhopal, has passed the examinat on prescribed for Officers employed in the Political Dept, in Indian History, Political Economy, Jurisprudence, International Law and Administrative Organization.

Consequent on the return of Mr J C Edwards, Political Asst, 2nd class, from privilege leave, Lt T Hope to revert to his grade of Officiating Political Asst, 3rd class, with effect from the 18th Sept 1875.

Capt C B Euan Smith, C S I, to be an Attache in the Foreign Dept, as a temporary arrangement.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs J W McNair and H G H Keene, of the Financial Dept, pass d the departmental examination by the higher and lower standards res pectively on the 18th Nov.

Surg Maj H E Busteed made over charge of the Calcutta Mint to Lt-Col H Hyde, and received charge of the Office of Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint from Captain R S Rolleston, before noon, on the 15th Nov 1875.

Mr T W Gribble received charge of the Office of Post Master General of Bengal from Mr W H Varner, before noon, on the 3rd Nov 1875.

The uncovenanted Officer, who was unemployed on the 1st Augt 1875, having elected to reside out of India on the terms laid down in para 2 of G G O No 797 of the 1st Aug 1879, is permitted to do so, with effect from the date of his embarkation.

Lieut-Col H A Rowlie, Bengal Infty.

With reference to the Notification issued by the Government of Bengal dated the 12th Nov 1875, the services of Surg G Bomford, of the Med Dept Actg Resident Surg, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, are replaced at the di posal of H E the Lieut-Governor.

Short service Sepoy Chubnath, of the 36th (The Bareilly) Regt of N I, who has been discharged from the Lunatic Asylum at Agra as actually cured, but not fit to rejoin his regt, is transferred to the P nsion Establishment on a stipend of Rs. 3 per mensem, under the rule in para 7 of G G O No 60 of 1875, with effect from the date of his discharge from the Asylum.

2. The stipend will be disbursed in the N W P Circle of pension payment.

Capt A W Roberts, of the Genl List, Cavy, Political Asst, 1st class, and Offg Polit cal Agent, 3rd class, Offg Cant Mag, Morar, is allowed furlough in Ind a, on private affairs for three months, with effect from the 7 h Dec 1875, or from such date as he may quit his station under Rules IX and XVII of the Regulations of 1868.

Lt py Surg Genl H G Gordon, M D, appointed to the Ben Proxy, having reported his arrival at Bombay on the 1st Nov 1875, is brought on the strength of the administrative staff of the Bombay Presidency, and posted to the Medical Charge of the Poona Division.

Dy Surg Gen l H G Gordon, M D, is appointed to the medical superintendence of the Peshawar C rcle.

The following appointments are made:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

1st Sikh Infantry.

Capt C C Brownlow, Adjt, to be Wing Officer, vice Capt A G Ross, appointed Asst Adjt Genl, Punjab Frontier Force, but to continue to officiate as Adjt and 2nd in command and Wing Officer.

Capt A F Hamb., Qr Mr, to be Adjt, vice Capt Brownlow, and to continue to officiate as Wing Officer.

Lt R B Beadon, 2nd Sikhs, 3rd Punjab Infty, to be Qr Mr, and to officiate as Adjt, vice Capt Lambe.

3rd Punjab Infantry.

Lt H F V Gait-kell, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Lt F R Begbie, appointed to the 1st Sikh Infty.

With reference to G G O No 1135 of the 17th Nov 1875, Lt J Hare, of the R E (Imperial Est), is appointed Asst Field Engr to the Force proceeding on field service to the Straits of Malacca.

With reference to G G O No 751 of the 24th July 1875, Dy Surg Genl J F Bra son, M D, Surg Genl with temporary rank, is confirmed in the appointment o Surg Genl, Indian Medical Service, with permanent rank, from the 8th Nov 1875, in succession to Surg G nl Sir J C Brown, K C B, who vacates on the expiration of his tour of service in that grade.

The undermention-d Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lt John Meredith Douglas L wes, of the Bengal S C, Qr Mr, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, for two years, under Rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

In continuation of G G O No. 1117 of 1875, the following promotion in the Warrant grade of the late Barrack Dept, from the date specified:—

To be Depy Asst Commsary—Condr Robert George Davies, Barrack Master, 1st class, from the 12th Aug 1875, his name standing in the list of Warrant Officers of P W Dep next below that of Dy Ass Com sary M C illns.

Sergt-Maj E J Gayer, Civil Surgn of the 24 Pergunnahs, to officiate also as Surgn to the Presidency Gen Hospital during the absence on privilege leave of Dr J Ewart, and from the date on which Dr Gayer received charge of the office.

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Sec 10 of Act VI of 1871, and sec 1 of Act VIII of 1874, the Hon the President in Council is pleased to invest Mr P T Carnegy, Asst Comr, 1st grade, in Assam, with the powers of a Subordinate Judge in the District of Kamrup

Capt R G E Dalrymple, Boundary Settlement Officer and Executive Officer Cantonment, in Bhopal, has passed the examinat on prescribed for Officers employed in the Political Dept, in Indian History, Political Economy, Jurisprudence, International Law and Administrative Organization.

Consequent on the return of Mr J C Edwards, Political Asst, 2nd class, from privilege leave, Lt T Hope to revert to his grade of Officiating Political Asst, 3rd class, with effect from the 18th Sept 1875.

Capt C B Euan Smith, C S I, to be an Attache in the Foreign Dept, as a temporary arrangement.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs J W McNair and H G H Keene, of the Financial Dept, pass d the departmental examination by the higher and lower standards res pectively on the 18th Nov.

Surg Maj H E Busteed made over charge of the Calcutta Mint to Lt-Col H Hyde, and received charge of the Office of Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint from Captain R S Rolleston, before noon, on the 15th Nov 1875.

Mr T W Gribble received charge of the Office of Post Master General of Bengal from Mr W H Varner, before noon, on the 3rd Nov 1875.

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Mr R Rowland is appointed to the P W Dept as a Civilian in the latter grade with effect from that date.

Mr A Ward, Officiating Account-nt, 2nd grade, and temporary Asst Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is granted 54 days' privilege leave, with effect from the 3rd Nov 1875.

Mr D P Davies, Temporary Supervisor, 1st grade, Rangoon and Irrawaddee Valley State Railway, is permitted to resign his appointment in the P W D, with effect from the 31st Oct 1875.

Capt R A Sa-eeant, R E, Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is appoint-d to officiate as Examiner of Guaran eed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, during the absence of Mr J Mobeely on special duty, or until further orders.

Mr W B Ferr, Asst to Comptroller and Robilcund Railway Accounts, has been granted by H M's Secy of State, leave for three months, on medical certificate, in exten sion of the leave, granted him in P W Dept Notification No 350 of the 28th May 1874.

Mr I S erlock-Hubbard, Asst Controller of Telegraph Accounts, is granted one months and two nty-two day's privilege leave, with effect from the 1st Dec 1875, or such later date as he may avail himself of it.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SKIPWITH—November 25th, at Umballa, the wife of Captain G T Skipwith, R E, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MITFORD—LANE—November 24th, at Meerut, by the Rev D P Williams, Robert Mitford, H M's 73rd (Perthshire) Regiment eldest son of Edward Ledwich Mitford, and nephew of Lieutenant-Colonel Osbaldeston-Mitford, of Mitford Castle, Co. Northumberland, and Hunmanby, Co. York; to Annie, second daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel C S Lane, R S C.

DEATH.

POTTER—November 26th, at Tindevanum, South Arcot District, Alfred Clemens Hounsfield, aged 8 months and 13 days, only and dearly beloved son of Mr and Mrs C O Potter.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1875.

THERE are several reasons why the proposal to make the Prince's gift to the poor of Bombay the nucleus of a fund for building a Leper Hospital is not likely to commend itself to public favour. In the first place, the sum of Rs. 10,000 is too small to be of appreciable value for such a purpose. It would take several lakhs of rupees to build and endow a Leper Hospital, and the Prince's donation, handsome as it is, would go a very little way indeed towards the fulfilment of so grand a design. Again, it seems to be time to remind philanthropists and earnest men of science that the public of Bombay is not in the mood to respond to their calls for fresh subscriptions, and we hold that, to say nothing of its uselessness, it would be a positive act of cruelty to attempt to exact new benevolences from men whose pockets have already been emptied. This remark is generally true of the whole community, for natives as well as Europeans have been bled pretty freely of late for works of charity; but, as regards Europeans, the moment is singularly inopportune for asking them to subscribe towards the foundation of yet another Hospital. It is probable that the Prince of Wales's visit has cost most Europeans in Bombay, if we take increased daily expenditure and subscriptions to various Funds together, at least one month's pay; and there are very few Europeans in this city to whom such a deduction from their yearly income is not a very serious matter. It is not surprising, therefore, that men are weary for the time of the very name of charity, and that the sight of a subscription list is sufficient to drive into a state of frenzy the much-baited merchant or professional man who has a family or relations to maintain at home in addition to his establishment in Bombay, and whose business is not so prosperous as to warrant his giving himself up to the enjoyment of the luxury of unlimited charity. The world, after all, exists for the benefit of other people besides invalids and doctors; and flesh and blood begin to rebel against the incessant worrying to which unfortunate residents of Bombay are exposed at the hands of the patrons and touts of numberless charitable institutions. If this kind of persecution is continued much longer, it will really be necessary to have an Act passed forbidding clergymen and doctors to importune honest citizens with begging letters, on pain of a year's imprisonment with hard labour. A third objection to the Leper Hospital scheme is that the segregation of lepers is a work which ought to be undertaken by the Government. The disease is supposed to be contagious, and there is reason to believe that it can be eradicated if the unfortunate persons afflicted with it are rigorously kept apart from the rest of the population. As a matter of public health, therefore, the care of lepers belongs by right to the Government, and it ought not to be left to private charity. Another objection is that the Prince's *largesse* was intended to be distributed among both Europeans and natives, and that it would be a misapplication of the money to use it in relief of a form of disease which is exceedingly rare among Europeans. Our remark that it would be well, if possible, to make the Prince's gift the nucleus of a permanent fund, has, we see, been misunderstood. We were thinking, at the time we made that remark, not of draining afresh the exhausted purses of the community, but of establishing a Fund for a special purpose in connection with such an institution as the Strangers' Home, and letting it be recruited from time to time by the gifts of charitably disposed Europeans and natives. We should not, however, venture to lay down the law absolutely as to the best mode of disposing of this gift, and perhaps the best course the Corporation could take would be to appoint a committee to consider such proposals as may be brought forward.

HIS Grace of Buckingham, the first Duke who has visited India in an official capacity, and the Heir-Apparent to the Viceregal *musnud*, if popular report speaks truth, has arrived at Madras, and been sworn in to the Government of that misguided and benighted Presidency. Time will soon show whether the expectations formed of the late Chairman of the London and North Western are realised or not. It is an impression in Southern India that the Duke is going to bestir himself to remove that stigma of benightedness under which the Madras side of India has so long laboured; but this is not, we believe, the official impression, which is, that his Grace is paid fifteen thousand a year to play Badminton. The official people of Madras, however, have long been accustomed to a mere paper administration in which work takes the shape of foolscap, and tape the form of talent. They have had it much their own way with their Governors, and some of them have swayed the opinions of Her Majesty's representatives as they pleased, or their ladies have done so, which is much the same thing. Madras is a hot-bed of nepotism, and, if the Duke of Buckingham should desire to do his duty by that Presidency, he ought, as the first step towards governing, to break up the league, with President Dowbiggin at its head, which has engrossed to itself all the official patronage of Madras for ages past. Sometimes there has been a ladies' league there, sometimes a gentlemen's, but whether petticoat or small clothes prevailed with this Governor, or that one, the result has ever been much the same—the impracticability of advancement for anyone not connected by some tie or other with a member of the league. Of course, Madras has fallen away and declined under such a system as this. The best men—those who will not stoop to intrigue or beg for what they know they merit—are put into the background to chew the cud of bitter discontent, while others, who have merely claims of a private nature, are shamelessly thrust into offices for which they are entirely unfitted. This has been the practice at Madras, more or less, for years past, and it would be hard to expect any country or presidency to go ahead under such blighting influences at its seat of Government as are here spoken of. The reader will say that it is only what occurs in all parts of India,—nepotism flourishing everywhere,—but there is an audacity, a recklessness of appearances about the nepotism of Madras which marks it out for suppression by the Duke if he wants Madras to hold up her head, with the other Presidencies, under his Government.

The Duke of Buckingham has another duty to perform in the Madras Presidency, which his predecessors have either ignored altogether or simply dallied with. Many parts of that Presidency have not been visited by a Governor in the remembrance of the oldest inhabitant, and, excepting such well known places as Ootacamund and Bangalore, the towns and cities of Madras are as strange places, and as Timbuctoos to those who pretend to govern them. A rumour has got abroad that the Duke of Buckingham has obtained permission to reside nine months of the year on the Neilgherry Hills and, if this is the case, we can only think that a Government of Madras is a farce altogether. It is a Government of the Neilgherries not of the Madras Presidency; the latter a huge territory stretching from Cuttack on the north down to Comorin in the south, and from Coromandel to Canara on the east and west. A Government of a chain of isolated mountains, sparsely inhabited, is all very well, but we do not need one for the Neilgherries on the scale of magnificence appertaining to the *pseudo* Government of Madras. If the Governors of that Presidency cannot or will not do the duties for which they are paid by the public, then it is time to find Governors who will—Lieutenant Governors, perhaps, who cannot obtain permission from a Secretary of State to both shirk their work and draw their salaries at one and the same time. Madras is certainly "thorough," whether in abuse of patronage, or abuse of privilege in this last matter, but this very thoroughness is likely to make an end of her present scheme of Government if she does not beware, by drawing the attention of all India to such abuses as even a proverbially long-suffering public will not endure for ever.

The Madras Presidency, for the reasons given above, and on account too of the want of self-assertion on the part of a Government which loves to hide its diminished head in the Neilgherry jungles, is accused of a benighted-ness past praying for, and yet that Presidency is capable of extensive development. It wants energy, animation, and some combativeness instilled into its administrators, for we underst

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

THE EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE AT COLOMBO.

COLOMBO, 30TH NOV.

It is officially notified that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales will arrive at daybreak on the 1st December. The preparations are very backward.

The Narcissus, Immortalite, and Newcastle arrived on Sunday. The Prince's programme is still unsettled.

The prospect of an elephant drive at Ruanwella is satisfactory.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

OPINIONS OF THE EUROPEAN PRESS ON THE SUEZ CANAL SHARE TRANSACTION.

PARIS, 29TH NOV.

The French Press in discussing the recent purchase of the Suez Canal shares by the British Government admire the decisive action displayed by England in consummating so extensive and advantageous a transaction, though at the same time regretting the check that French influence has sustained by the transfer. It is considered that it is unlikely to lead to political complications.

The German and Austrian Press also approve the step taken by England.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 29TH NOV. AFT.

The Bombay Mails of the 8th instant were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 29TH NOV. AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera 4¾

3 per cent. Consols for Account 95¼

5 per cent. French Rents, 1872..... 104

The sum of £98,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England destination unknown.

Arrivals—Solo and Belova.

Correction.

The s s Trinacria arrived on the 16th and not on the 27th as stated.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 30TH NOV., 7-54 A. M.

French steamer Meikon, from Aden, arrived.

GALLE, 30TH NOV., 8-40 A. M.

French mail steamer Tibre, from Calcutta, arrived.

COLOMBO, 30TH NOV., 11-1 A. M.

H. M. S. Undaunted, from Bombay, arrived.

A NOTIFICATION appears in the latest *Gazette of India* that the Indian Law Reports Act will come into force on the first day of January 1876.

THE *Friend of India* says that the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos arrived in Bombay per steamer Sultan on Tuesday, and was duly sworn in as Governor. What does the *Friend* propose to do with Sir P. Wodehouse?

THE maximum time occupied by messages in transit from the United Kingdom to Bombay by the Indo-European telegraph on the 30th Nov. 1875, was 14 hours 38 minutes, the minimum time 4 hours 43 minutes; and the average time occupied 9 hours 16 minutes.

MAJOR GENERAL UPTON, Brigadier General Forsyth, and Major Sanger, of the United States army, have arrived in Bombay, on their way to the Camp of Exercise at Delhi. these officers having been sent out by President Grant to inspect the working of the Indian army.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE proposes to hold a Famine Durbar at Bankipore, at which all those who were distinguished by notice in His Honour's minute will receive the further honour of presentation to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. A grand breakfast is to follow the Durbar.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, before leaving Bombay, gave a commission to Mr. Griffiths of the School of Art to paint two pictures for him. The subjects selected are, "A Snake-Charmer," and "A Street in Bombay." The Prince also ordered pottery from the School of Art to the value of Rs. 500.

A NATIVE gentleman at Colombo, Mr. Rajepakse, has given Rs. 3,000 for an entertainment to the men of the fleet. This will be the second entertainment to the men belonging to the vessels of war which accompany the Prince of Wales. When the ships reach Calcutta the men will most likely find a similar entertainment ready for them there.

THE number of Bombay officers to be sent by Government to the Camp of Exercise at Delhi has been reduced by one-half; and we understand that only Colonel Wilkinson, Colonel Wood, V. C., and Major Hills, R. E., are now to go. It seems a pity that a larger number of officers of this army are not allowed to witness manœuvres which will be full of interest and instruction.

A CORRESPONDENT who does not give his name or address has sent us a ten-rupee note to start a subscription for what we consider an excellent purpose. We must, however, respectfully decline to be the medium of carrying out our correspondent's wish. It is very inconvenient to us to have to keep an account of subscriptions sent to this office for all sorts of schemes. Our correspondent can have his note returned to him on application at the *Gazette* office.

THE *Madras Mail* states that arrangements are being made for a shikar camp on the hills near Peermaad, Travancore, for the reception of the Prince of Wales. Elephants and bison have been marked down, and there are sambur and bear in the neighbourhood of the camp, and if the Prince and suite arrive, it is anticipated that they will have good sport. The Peermaad Hills, though low, are singularly free from jungle fever, and the shikar expedition runs no risk of fever, while cholera is only heard of in the Pumbum Valley, out of the line of the Prince's journey to the camp.

CONSEQUENT upon the murder of Mr. Birch, considerable anxiety was felt for Mr. J. G. Davidson, the Resident at Klang, who had gone into the interior of Langat in pursuit of some evil-disposed persons who were endeavouring to foment disturbances, and had not been heard from for some days. On Monday, (Nov. 15) however, despatches were received from Mr. Davidson, who gave a very encouraging report, he having succeeded in arresting a ringleader without opposition. He had, moreover, been supplied with provisions by a raja who had been suspected of antagonism.

It is rumoured in Lahore, *Indian Public Opinion* says, that on Mr. Thornton's vacating the Punjab Secretariat to take over charge of the Foreign Office portfolio from Mr. C. U. Aitchison, Mr. Lepel Griffin will, as has been already hinted, be translated from Kuppurthulla to the Punjab Secretaryship, his place as Superintendent of Kuppurthulla being taken by Mr. C. M. Rivaz, who will be again succeeded as Under-Secretary by Mr. C. L. Tupper, whose *special duty* will in all probability be that time have been completed, and place him at the disposal of His Honour for any suitable appointment which may then be vacant.

COMPARING the results of the districts in the Punjab for which complete returns were received, the total deaths registered in the week ending 30th October were 14,625, against 15,342 in the previous week. One hundred and four deaths were registered under the head of cholera, the number in the previous week being 187. Ten villages have been infected in the week. Up to date the total number of villages that have been infected is 681. The cholera deaths shown by districts were as follows:—Gurdaspur 55, Lahore 14, Kangra 13, Sealkote 11, Hissar 5, Umritsar 2, Delhi 2, Rohtak 1, and Karnal 1. There were 545 male and 498 female births registered.

THE *Gazette of India* published at Calcutta on Saturday last contains the following resolution by the Government of India, P. W. Department, on the death of Mr. Cecil Stephenson, Agent of the E. I. Railway:—"The Hon'ble the President in Council has heard with great regret that Mr. Cecil Stephenson, the Agent of the East Indian Railway Company, who was proceeding to England on sick leave, expired on board the s. s. Poona, on Sunday, the 21st November. Throughout his long career Mr. Stephenson was indefatigable and successful in the discharge of his duties, and the Hon'ble the President in Council considers that by his death the East Indian Railway Company, the Government, and the public have all suffered loss."

A MADRAS paper says that the Government of Madras have not been satisfied with the result of the last commission appointed to submit a scheme for the reorganisation of the Public Works Department, and that a new commission has been appointed for the same work. The commission is to consist of the Hon'ble R. S. Ellis, President, and the following members:—Major General G. Walker, Secretary to Government, Public Works Department; Colonel J. Mullins, Secretary to Government, Irrigation Department; Captain Conway Gordon, Controller of Public Works Accounts; and Major A. D. Scott, Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department. The Commission is to sit twice a week. The first sitting took place on Saturday last.

WE read in the Singapore paper of Nov. 17th that the telegraph cable between Singapore and Batavia has been undergoing repair for some days, a break in the communication to repair one fault being only followed by another to repair other faults. Before the repair of this cable was completed there was a complete break between Penang and Madras, at once cutting off telegraphic communication with India and Europe. The rapid deterioration of the cables in these waters is due to the ravages of insects or worms, of what description is unknown, which penetrate through the wire and inner coating and eat away the gutta percha core of the cable, exposing the electric wire to the water. The land lines, which are also laid under ground, are destroyed in a similar manner by white ants. The destruction of the submarine cables by insects offers a capital opportunity for inventors to discover an antidote.

LIEUTENANT PAYER, of the Austro-Hungarian Arctic Expedition, has read a paper before the Geographical Society of Vienna, "On the Influence of Arctic Cold." On March 14th 1874, he started on a sledge to explore hitherto untrodden snow fields. The cold on that day was 400 (Reaumur, 5 o. 122 deg. F. below freezing point) below zero. After a time the spirit ration became as thick as oil, and had lost its stimulant properties. It was impossible to smoke; cigars and tobacco being turned into ice. Great cerebral disturbance took place, and there was intense thirst, difficult to assuage. The sense of smell and taste, were entirely in abeyance. Touching any metal had just the same effect as touching red-hot iron; and mercury could be made into balls. The secretions were increased whilst perspiration entirely ceased. Sounds were transmitted to a great distance.

THE Calcutta *Weekly Journal* says that the preparations for the Prince's visit to Calcutta are now progressing apace. Scaffoldings are beginning to rise on all sides; the route of the procession is being lined with wires supported on telegraph posts, for the suspension of lamps and evergreens, and experimental illuminations are the order of the day, or night. On Thursday evening the dome of the Post Office and the High Court were partially illuminated, and on Friday night portion of Dharmtola Street was festooned with lights. Bespeaking beforehand similar honours for the Police Commissioner of Calcutta to those bestowed on Mr. Souter in Bombay, the same paper says:—"One of the last acts of the Prince in Bombay was to make Mr. Souter a Knight, and as the Police arrangements of Calcutta will certainly not fall behind those of the sister Presidency, the same honour may be safely anticipated for our own Commissioner."

THE Lahore paper publishes the following items of news about certain official changes:—"Dr. Center, Chemical Examiner to the Punjab Government has, we understand, been offered and has accepted the Chemical Professorship in the Calcutta Medical College and the Chemical Examinership of Bengal which is about to be vacated by Dr. MacNamara. We hear that Dr. Center is on his way out to India to join, if he has not already arrived in the country. Dr. Stephen, if not provided for otherwise, namely, by being gazetted to the post of Superintendent of the Central Jail, which, we understand, may possibly be vacated, will succeed Dr. Center, in other words, he will be confirmed in the appointment of Chemical Examiner. Dr. C. W. Calthrop will officiate for Dr. Stephen in the interim; but in the event of Dr. Henderson vacating the Jail Superintendentship, he (Dr. Calthrop) will in all probability be permanently appointed to the Chemical Examinership."

THE *Madras Mail* describes in the following paragraph the ceremonies observed on reading the proclamation to the troops in garrison on the appointment of the new Governor of Madras:—"The troops in Garrison with the Body Guard and the Volunteers have been ordered to parade in drill order on the South Beach Road, near the Napier Bridge, at 6 A.M., this morning, (Saturday) and will be drawn up in line of quarter columns at 12 paces intervals. The Body Guard on the right, H. M.'s 89th Regiment, the Volunteers, the 10th, 13th, and 37th Regiments N. I., on the left, to hear read the proclamation appointing the Most Noble the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George and its Dependencies. As soon as the proclamation has been read, the troops will form line. A salute of 17 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery, followed by three volleys of small arms. Translated copies of the proclamation in Hindoostanee, Tamil and Telooguo will be read at the head of each Native Corps. Regimental colors will be encased, and the bands will play "God save the Queen" at the conclusion of the ceremony.

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 25th November 1875, that no rain has fallen during the week, except in the southern districts of Madras and a slight drizzle at Mooltan. In Madras prospects continue satisfactory. In Bombay and Sind the harvest of the kharif continues, and the rabi promises well, except, in the Deccan districts, where rain is wanted. In Mysore want of rain makes the prospects of the crops precarious. In the Central Provinces and Berar prospects are very good, and the same is the case throughout Central India and Rajpootana. In Bengal there is no change; in the eastern and central districts, Orissa and Chota Nagpore, the late rice continues to promise well; in the southern districts of Behar the damage from drought is not so great as was feared; extensive failure of the rice crop is confined to Mozufferpore and Durbhunga, and parts of Sarun, Chumparun, Purneah, and Bhagalpoor. In the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and the Punjab the kharif has been generally excellent, and the rabi is coming on well.

AFTER some discussion at a public meeting at Madras on Saturday last it was at length agreed unanimously that a *fête* should be given to the school children, and the gentlemen present formed themselves into a committee for general management and the collection of subscriptions. Mr. James Bradshaw was unanimously elected Secretary. A long discussion then ensued as to the quantity and quality of eatables, which should be provided for the occasion, and it was eventually decided that the schools of the poorer classes, to be selected by a committee, should be provided, at the expense of the fund, with a good meal at their own premises before coming on the ground, and that the only eatables provided on the ground should be plantains, oranges, sweetmeats and buns, and the only drink, water. An executive committee, consisting of Colonel Macdonald, Dr. Colgan, and Messrs. Burrows, BuBois, Organe, Lang, Lovery, Muthusami Iyer, Krishnamachariar, and Viziarungum Mudaliar was formed for the purpose of drawing up a detailed plan of operations. The meeting then adjourned till Wednesday next. A subscription list was opened and about Rs. 600 subscribed on the spot.

THE *San Francisco News Letter* has the following complimentary notice of Mr. Edward Bates, M. P., under the heading "More Information for Plimsoll":—

On Tuesday morning) Aug. 17th) the British ship Bremen, Capt. I. S. Leslie, E. Bates & Co., Liverpool, anchored in the stream. She is one hundred and ninety-two days from Liverpool, has buried thirteen men, who died of scurvy, at sea, and brings twenty-two invalid sailors to our hospitals. This is a nice record for Edward Bates, M. P., to look at, and one which proves his statement in the House of Commons that "ships better found, in every respect, than his never went to sea," to be a lie, told for a base purpose. The crew was composed of niggers, and Bill Hong's supply because white sailors will not ship on Bates' ill-found floating hearses. Again, Mr. Bates says, "I am proud to think that no man stands better with his underwriters than I do, and I feel assured that the statement of the member for Derby (Mr. Plimsoll) will be looked upon by all of us with pity." We say, go to any one of the houses in San Francisco to insure goods on board one of Bates's vessels, and you will find that they charge you at least one per cent. more than they would for goods on board any other line of vessels. And then, as to Bates's pity for Plimsoll, let him spare what pity he has for his own wretched, half-starved sailors. No matter how the English House of Commons may affect to sneer at Plimsoll and his shipping bill, there is a power stronger than they, the power of humanity, which will find vent through the press, and wring from them by force what they deny to fair argument. England's mercantile navy is what makes her the powerful country she is, and the least she can do for her merchant sailors is to see that they do not die like dogs, as the Bremen sailors did, from sheer negligence. All, or a great part of these deaths might have been saved by calling in at some port early in the voyage; but Bates's orders to his Captains are, "never call in at a port so long as the three masts are standing." The indignation felt here against Bates is intense, and we question very much if the Bremen will ever get a crew from this port.

As the Prince will arrive in Colombo ten days sooner than he was expected, there is some confusion in completing the arrangements. The *Ceylon Times* says:—"The only 'hitch,' the only possible failure, will be in Colombo,—the State Ball; which promises not to be a success owing to the want of system that is shown in the issue of invitations." But, notwithstanding, there is a 'hitch' of a small sort, for the same paper adds:—"The time has now come when the rate-payers of Colombo are naturally beginning to get curious as to where the money is to come from to defray the expense of the casket which is to enclose the Municipal address to the Prince of Wales. As a well-informed correspondent told us some days ago, the casket is now nearly ready and will cost at least the £500 which had been estimated as the maximum outlay. Now we all know that the Municipality has no power to spend any portion of its revenues upon such an object, and that as yet the Legislature has not bestowed its sanction. Now, suppose the Council should find public opinion too much opposed to the project to warrant its in passing an Ordinance, may we ask how the Municipality proposes to get out of the difficulty? The casket project has never been a popular one, and the scant regard which the Municipal Councillors have shown to public feeling upon the subject, has raised a good deal of bitterness. Had it been proposed that the town should erect some permanent memorial of the Prince's visit, had the example of the Planters' Association with regard to the erection of a fountain been followed, there would have been little or no difficulty about the money. But the rate-payers are grumbling, and not much wonder that they should be made to pay for what they regard as a hobby of one or two of the Councillors. We trust that the next meeting of the Council will be allowed to pass without vouchsafing some explanation regarding this matter. The more frankly the Council deals with the public respecting the business, the less difficulty will there be in arriving at a satisfactory settlement."

WE are glad, says the *North China Herald*, that Mr. Wade has adopted the course we have so often urged, of strengthening the Yunnan Mission. Mr. Davenport is also to take place on it, so that it will now consist of Mr. Grosvenor (2nd Secretary of Legation), Mr. Davenport (Vice-Consul), and Mr. Baber (Consular Interpreter). The Mission is still below the scale on which we should have liked to see it organised, but the addition of a Vice Consul is a considerable gain; and Mr. Davenport and Mr. Baber are thoroughly good men for the work on hand. Messrs. Grosvenor and Baber, accompanied by the famous Sung Pao-hwa left yesterday (Oct. 27) for Hankow, where they will await Mr. Davenport, who starts on Sunday next to join them.—It is, we believe, intended to follow a different route from that taken by Mr. Margary, who went through the Tung ting Lake across Honan and Kweichow. The present party intend following up the Yangtze as far they can go, by boat, and then taking the most suitable route southward to Yunnan-foo, where the investigation will probably be held. It will be Mr. Sung's business to see to proper accommodation along the route, and to smooth the difficulties of travel. After the special business of the Mission is over, the members will pursue their way through to Burmah, if all goes as well as is hoped.

Letters from Hankow state that Mr. Grosvenor's party was to proceed by junk up to Ichang, escorted by two Chinese gun-boats. The object of the authorities in sending these vessels is not clear, unless it is intended as an earnest of their desire to shew proper attention to the mission. Without any express declaration on the subject, they appear to have allowed it to be understood that the Chinese Government is anxious about its safety and comfort. There had been rumours before Mr. Grosvenor's arrival, of serious disturbances along both routes, especially the Southern. A town in the province of Kwei-chow was said to be in the hands of rebels. Mr. Grosvenor's line, however, is through Sze-chuen, and, according to the latest advices from the interior, it would seem that strict orders had been issued to the officials of both provinces, Kweichow and Sze-chuen, that every attention should be shewn him.

BOMBAY.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE, containing the latest alterations in the time tables of the several lines of railway, is now ready, and can be had at this office and at the several agencies.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 27th November, was 56 feet and 3 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 56 feet and 2 tenths.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held at Mazagon yesterday on the body of a man named Bhicoo Malloo, who committed suicide by drowning himself in a well, while in an unsound state of mind. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

WILFUL DISOBEDIENCE.—A seaman named Thomas Murphy was yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper with having been guilty of wilful disobedience to the lawful commands of his officers, and was, on conviction, sentenced to three weeks' hard labour.

TUTOR TO THE GAEKWAR.—Mr. F. A. H. Elliott, of Baliol College, Oxford, and a Civilian of five years' standing, who latterly acted for Dr. R. S. Sinclair as Director of Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been selected tutor and guardian to young Syajeerao Gaekwar.

HARISCHANDRA.—The representation of Harischandra last Saturday evening was very well given, and it afforded much satisfaction to H. H. the Chief of Jamkhandie, the patron. His Rance and his daughter, who were also present, spoke very highly of it to the managers.

THE CHIEF PARSEE MATRIM NIAL COURT.—At a meeting of the Parsee Justices of the Peace held last evening at the Mazagon Castle at the invitation of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., it was unanimously resolved to elect Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy as a delegate of the Chief Parsee Matrimonial Court at Bombay in the room of Mr. Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee resigned. Mr. Sorabjee's nomination will be submitted to Government for confirmation.

MR. ARTHUR CRAWFORD.—Mr. Arthur Crawford is gradually showing signs of his activity at Alibag. He has succeeded in securing funds for supplying pure water to the inhabitants of that place. Bhow Saheb Bivalkar has promised to pay the whole cost of the water-works, which is estimated to be about Rs. 20,000. The works will be called with the consent of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, "The Royal Alibag Water-works." We hope this instance of Bhow Saheb's praiseworthy generosity will attract the attention of many wealthy gentlemen of the mofussil.—*India Prakash.*

INTERSESSION FOR MISSIONS.—Services were, at the suggestion of His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, held yesterday in Bombay in the different English churches, on behalf of Missions to the heathen. The special service was held at 7p. m. in Christ Church, Byculla, when the officiating clergymen were—the Ven'ble the Archdeacon, and the Rev. Messrs. Reynell, Weatherhead, Robertson and Gilder. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Weatherhead, who dwelt on the obstacle offered to the spread of Christianity by the inconsistent lives of nominal Christians. There was a good congregation from the different districts of the Island.

MANSLAUGHTER.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday morning, Thomas Salmon, chief cook on board the s. s. Thibet, was placed before Mr. C. P. Cooper, and charged with having caused the death of John MacSaggart, on Wednesday last. The charge was preferred at the instance of the butcher of the same ship, a man named Edward Sylvester. The facts of the occurrence have already appeared in our columns. The deceased and the accused had a dispute on board the ship relative to the preparation of the former's dinner, from words they came to blows; while struggling together they fell over the ship's side into a boat which were lying alongside. Both of the men were seriously injured; the deceased, however, died shortly after. The accused being still very weakly was sent to hospital and will remain there until able to undergo the fatigue and excitement of the trial.

THE NEW KNIGHT.—On the day of his departure His Royal Highness conferred knighthood upon Mr. (now Sir) Souter, by the express command of Her Majesty, for his important services to the State! What those services are, however, no body can tell. We think his predecessor must be said to have done greater services to Bombay than he, and he only comes in to reap the fruits and earn the knighthood. There was an occasion of distinguishing himself, viz., the Mahomedan riots, but then he simply proved himself incapable to meet the emergency. The Baroda affair may be said to have given adequate scope to his ability! The services were done, as the Government of India would state, with no other object than serving the Government most dutifully! But applying that test we should have been glad to see that well known Gajanaud and the Khan Bahadurs Knighted! We fear the consideration of the difference of colour prevailed with Her Majesty's Government, for it cannot be denied that the services of these to the State are equally if not more important.—*Indu Prakash.*

A VISIT TO MR. PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.—On Sunday evening last, His Highness the Nawab of Radhunpur and suite visited Mr. Premchund Roychund at his well furnished bungalow at Byculla. A number of native gentlemen, among whom was a son of His Highness the Nawab of Joonaghur, had been invited to meet, and wish "Godspeed" to His Highness of Radhunpur who leaves for his territories this morning. Several of the visitors were introduced by Mr. Premchund to the Nawab, who courteously conversed with them. Mr. Premchund's "young hopeful," an intelligent little boy, placed garlands of flowers round the Nawab's neck and Mr. Premchund himself made presents of valuable shawls to the Nawab and members of his suite as well as to the son of the Nawab of Joonagurh. After the customary distribution of pan suparee and "attar," the Nawab inspected the valuable library and collection of handsome articles of *curio*, at which he was as much surprised as he was gratified. At his departure, the Nawab expressed to Mr. Premchund his hearty thanks for the kind reception he had met with, and his delight at what he had seen.

SONAPORE CEMETERY FUND.

	Rs.
Previously acknowledged..... Rs.	1,045
Messrs. Favre, Leubs and Co.....	10
L. R. Ashburner, Esq	30
J. Jefferson, Esq.....	20
Messrs. D. S. Kemp and Co.....	10
Sydney Chart, Esq.....	10
W. G. Pedder, Esq.....	30
S.	10
	120
Total	1,165

HIGH COURT DECREES.

AT the High Court yesterday, the following short causes were disposed of by Mr. Justice Kemball:—

POONJABHOY MOYABAM V. TOOLSARAM KHOOSALDASS AND OTHERS.

Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas for the plaintiff, said the summons had not been served, and therefore applied for a postponement for three months. The application was granted.

DEVI HASKIEL TALKAR V. DADAJEE, ALIAS ROBIN MOOSAJEE.

The parties appeared in person. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 4,023 due at the foot of an adjusted account. The claim being proved, his Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for the amount claimed, with interest and costs.

PETHA NATHU V. POONJA KESSOW.

The parties appeared in person. The plaintiff claimed Rs. 1,041 for money lent and advanced to defendant; but the book produced by plaintiff in order to substantiate the claim appeared to be so suspicious, some of the pages being interpolated lately, that his Lordship dismissed the claim with costs.

TRABJEE AND BAYANI V. CHINTOBA PURSHOTUM.

This suit was, by order of the Judge in chambers, postponed until the 14th December.

MANCHABAHE, WIDOW V. JIVANGUR JIVRAJGUR.

Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Janardhun and Ghandidhoy, for the plaintiff, asked for a postponement on the ground that it was necessary to make an inquiry, a mortgagee of the same property, a party to the suit. Mr. Marriott, for the defendant, said as this was a foreclosure suit it must go into the long cause list. His Lordship ordered that the plaint be amended by making the infant defendant a party to the suit with liberty to file a written statement; and the case was transferred to the long cause list.

MANCHABAHE, WIDOW V. GHISABAHE, WIDOW.

Mr. Lang, instructed by the same solicitors, said this was also a foreclosure suit; and as his client had just then got notice that two or three other mortgagees claimed the property, he asked for a postponement in order to amend the plaint. A postponement for a month was granted, with leave to amend the plaint.

STAY OF EXECUTION.

KHAJOO JAMAL PATAWALLA AND OTHERS V. HUSEUN AMBRAJEE CAMBLAY.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant, who appeared in person, produced an extract from his schedule in which the amount of the claim, Rs. stayed 1,502, was admitted.

His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,542, with interest and costs: execution to be until further order.

Mr. Inverarity asked that the stay of execution should not be longer than the first insolvency court day after the decree; for the effect of the order would otherwise be to grant protection to the insolvent for an indefinite period without allowing the creditor to oppose. It was the practice of Mr. Justice Pinhey to order no stay of execution, leaving the party to apply for an interim order to the Commissioner in Insolvency; and it was the practice of other judges to stay execution until the next sitting of the Insolvency Court.

His Lordship said although the practice of Mr. Justice Pinhey was different, the order he had made must stand. He had had under discussion with the Chief Justice at present, and he (Mr. Justice Kemball) should follow his own practice until a decision was come to. He thought a decision would soon be come to.

MUNCHERJEE DADABHOY V. VINAYEK SALGESHNA CHINTOBA

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, instructed by Mr. Ardasir Framjee, appeared for the plaintiff: there was no appearance for the defendant. The suit was brought to recover money due on a promissory note executed by defendant on the 29th August 1872. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,300, with interest and costs.

CASES STRUCK OUT.

The following cases were struck out for want of appearance:—Anundjee Visram v. Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy. Nagubhoy Dayabhoy and another v. Eduljee Hormusjee Batlibwalla. Kursetjee Rustomjee Cama, Sorabjee Cowasjee Powalla, and Dadabhoy Nowrojee v. Hurgovind Girdhur Desai.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE RANGOON PLOT.

[FROM THE "PIONEER'S" OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

RANGOON, 20TH NOVEMBER.

In a large town like this, with a jail population exceeding two thousand, there must constantly be simmering a certain amount of sedition, and consequent rumours of tumult and treason. On the evening of the 12th, the town magistrate, Mr. McIver, received information of a projected *emeute*, and sent the informant on to Mr. Ford, the police superintendent, without losing his appetite for dinner. Mr. Ford, however, in the interim had received authentic information from other sources, that a rising would take place that very night, and that the arsenal would probably be the first thing attacked. The alarm was given to the garrison, the guards doubled, and other suitable precautions taken; and a large number of arrests was ordered in the town and its vicinity. There is absolutely no doubt, from the confession of the principal parties concerned, that an organised outbreak had been planned for the night of the 12th, though different reasons are given for the abandonment of the scheme, the most probable being the inability to procure arms. The ringleader of the conspiracy was one Moung Bwa, a political refugee from Upper Burmah. He is assigned nothing more or less than a night attack, by some thousands of his countrymen, on the town and cantonment, a general massacre of Europeans, and royalty, more or less temporary, in Rangoon for its own victorious arms. Several considerable men in villages adjoining the town had promised him their adhesion and separate contingents, and to each was assigned a different point of attack. Operations were to commence by a kyoung being fired near the cantonment. It was contemplated that the Sikhs would turn out to extinguish the fire leaving their barracks comparatively defenceless, and it was there the insurgents hoped to obtain a supply of arms. Another party were to attack the Fusilier lines, and the stronger contingent was directed against the arsenal, while the European residents and ships were reserved for Moung Bwa and his own immediate followers. Great exertions were to be made for the complete and speedy capture of the flagstaff, the pagoda and the courts, as being the three outward and visible signs of our sovereignty in the country. The jail was to be dealt with by a separate gang, the convicts (so it is said) having arranged for a simultaneous outbreak. The whole scheme sounds too incredible to have been conceived by any but the most demented of maniacs, as the rioters were wholly unable to procure a supply of arms to assist them in their preliminary aggressions. It has been clearly ascertained, however, that a plot of this description has actually been concocted during the last four months, though it is not quite evident why it was abandoned or adjourned. Had the conspirators ventured on any action, they would never have attacked the military, nor have dared anything but a somewhat exaggerated dacoity. It is probable, however, that murder and arson would have resulted, and Messrs. McIver and Ford deserve credit for having so promptly repressed all disturbances without the public experiencing the shadow of an apprehension. The result of the inquiry is not yet officially known; but by the time this letter arrives you will probably have heard the last of the "Rangoon revolution." Had Moung Bwa possessed ordinary intelligence, he might have effected a clean sweep of every important Government official of the place. At the time of the races the grand stand was entirely undefended, and two or three hundred Burmans might have completely altered the appearance of the Commission.

BOMBAY, WITH THE PRINCE GONE.

("*Pioneer's*" *Special Correspondent.*)

BOMBAY, 25TH NOV.

THE account given in this morning's *Bombay Gazette* of the attack on Mr. Under-Secretary Warner, is perfectly accurate so far as it goes, and in truth it reaches all the essential circumstances. I have therefore little to add. It may seem strange that from fifteen to twenty full-grown Parsee men should not be able to put a vicious scuffle extending over five minutes, utterly to overpower and "do for" a single unarmed European, for it certainly was not malignity that was wanting to them. But in the first place they could not have made worse choice of a man to attack. Mr. Warner is six feet two in height, everywhere as hard as nails, and as active as he is sinewy. He is doubtful in saying that if he had been "only eight" of them upon him, he could have managed them: he gave the eighteen plenty to do. But he did not by any means come off scatheless; and, indeed, there is palpable evidence that it was by wonderful good fortune that he came off with his life, or without injury for life. For instance his helmet is curiously shaped—it has only one low exposed crown, evidently from a stick, which has cut sheer through the hat down to the *puggri*, had fallen upon his unprotected head, there would have been a vacancy (very hard to fill, by the-bye) in the Bombay Secretariat. Then Mr. Warner's face itself exhibits two stick-wounds, one just under each eye. In the case of one of these, half-curiously, in the case of the other three-quarters of one, higher up would have meant blindness for life. I say nothing of bruises on the body innumerable (for I think nothing of them), and of a sprained wrist. I hear that when the case came on this morning at the police court, a number of the Parsee prisoners took the *ad misericordiam* line of making themselves out quite the innocent lambs and victims of the business, exhibiting such a wealth of cuts and bruises that it became incredible that one man, unless he had the hands of Briareus, could have inflicted them all. Besides Mr. Warner's impression is that, except in the instance of the first aggressor, the big man whom he confesses to have floored, his efforts were confined to defending himself, which he found quite hard enough with nearly a dozen of assailants; that instead of breaking other people's heads, as he is alleged to have done, he had quite enough to do in seizing and breaking the sticks levelled at his own. The present state of the matter is, that the further hearing stands adjourned till Tuesday next, the prisoners being released on bail. Meanwhile influential and most respectable Parsees are bringing every pressure of personal entreaty and powerful intercession to bear on Mr. Warner, to induce him to withdraw from the prosecution. But this he finds it almost impossible to do. He has left the matter in the hands of the police, and is not in reality prosecutor, but only witness in the case. Otherwise he bears no malice, I am told, and would gladly let the matter drop. Of course he cannot but know that the affair is likely to be prejudicial to his official career. The Parsees already bear a bitter grudge to the Bombay Government for its neutrality, where they hoped for armed support, in the late Mussulman *versus* Parsee riots, and henceforth, in any similar conflict of the creeds, it will be difficult for him to retain even the negative credit with the Parsee of impartiality.

In conferring the honour of knighthood on Mr. Souter this morning, the Prince at first, and audibly, pronounced him Sir *Henry* Souter; but then, on being corrected, changed the designation, in a tone which was not so widely heard, to Sir Frank, and so Sir Frank Souter he is. There is no question that the distinction has excited a good deal of very outspoken jealousy in Bombay; nevertheless I believe it to have been well earned and worthily conferred. Greater merit, however, might have been less fortunate, had it not been wedded to private influence as well. This is what everybody is saying; and everybody, when the matter is talked over, is instantaneous in telling you that Sir Frank Souter's sister married Colonel Arthur, and that Colonel Arthur is Lady Frere's brother.

Before his departure, the Prince surprised everybody by paying a peculiarly long and complimentary visit to a man who has done nothing, so far as anybody knows, to deserve any visit or any compliment from the Prince of Wales at all, to Sir Mungaldass Nuthubhoy in short. I am told, however, that Mungul Dass has always been a favourite of Sir Bartle Frere. Perhaps he deserves it. Perhaps he is as great a public benefactor and as generally estimable as Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy himself. I know nothing about it, except that he is not so universally well spoken of.

It is said that the temporary irritation, in high quarters, which led to the evolution of the correspondents from the Baroda festivities, was due to the malicious circulation among the royal entourage of several copies of a very justly offensive article published in *Reynolds' Newspaper* (or whatever that indecorous publication's exact title may be). The article in question (which I have read) professes to be a telegraphic communication from a noble lord on board the Serapis to a beautiful London actress, and is smartly written enough; but need not, I think, have caused much annoyance to the Prince or any of his friends,—they ought to be pretty well used by this time to the impertinence of scurrilous papers. Nor would, I am told, any irritation have been felt, but for the impression that the letter must have been written by some of the correspondents. The communications made by some one about the royal person. Thus the concluding passages of the letter—"His Royal Highness is just now snoring 'like a prize-pig'"—is held to identify the writer, or the writer's informant, as some traitor near the throne.

There was no great crowd in the streets at the Prince's departure, and the assemblage of notabilities at the Dockyard was comparatively scanty. The heads of departments were there in full dress, a few ladies, and a good many of the general European public in any dress at all. But there were no native chiefs, and more than half the benches were unoccupied. The Prince was very gracious, and very graceful in his graciousness. He spoke a few pleasant words to almost every one near him, and shook hands readily with all who pressed forward for him for the honour. And so the heir of England left Bombay in the full odour of urbanity, and with a distinct *nimbus* of popularity and personal good-will around his already far too depilated brow.

Altogether His Royal Highness's first entrance on the Indian stage has been a marked success, and that, in the merit of it is entirely his own. It has been due to the happy alliance of dignity and good humour in his manner. He has not looked so awfully grave and profound, and yet has never descended to silliness and puerility. By a happy fluke it turned out that native manners and address really amused and pleased him. He had only not to discard this grave air in order to fascinate the native gentry in his turn; while all the time he carried somehow an atmosphere of supreme rank around his person, which preserved easy affability from becoming depreciated. Altogether, I repeat, if the Prince of Wales had been made to order for the native mind, he could not have hit their taste more precisely.

PERAK.

(*Friend of India.*)

WE invite earnest attention to the policy that has resulted in the despatch of forces to Perak. Some have doubtless been astonished at the marvellous promptitude with which Government has acted in dealing with the recent outrages there. But a fortnight ago, many of us had scarcely heard the name of this little State on the west of the Malay Peninsula, when a telegram reports that the British Resident has been shot, and that British troops are proceeding to the spot. When we think of Mr. Margary and the Burmese and Chinese negotiations, in which certainly no remarkable celerity or vigour were exhibited, it would be a natural question to ask, what new and formidable power is this, which our magnanimous Government, though in the midst of festivities such as India has never before witnessed, speeds in hot-haste to punish and subdue? Why was not Sir Douglas Forsyth, with or without his boots, sent to arrange this new and bloody business, and avert a war? We are not so cynical as to answer, that we were afraid of China but have no fear of Sultan Abdoolah or his rival Ismail. It is sufficient, we suppose, to say that Perak is a State which has recently come under British administration, and the murder being one that may thus be said to have been committed in our own house, we must know it speedily and take prompt measures to prevent further outrages. But how has Perak come under British sway; and how does it happen that the first evidence of its attachment to the paramount power, has been the murder of the Resident? Have the transactions been well and wisely managed that led to this result?

The conviction has been forced upon us, and we must not withhold it from our readers, that the Governor of the Straits Settlements is much to blame, for hasty and inconsiderate, and unauthorized action

of the English merchants were killed, the Chinese Government could only undertake to bring the guilty parties to justice, that is give life for life. Mr. Wade said that meantime soldiers could be sent to put the country in proper order, and then the scheme of opening the province to trade could be gradually carried out. The Yamen replied that the popular feeling there was against it, and the Government could not overcome it. Formerly the Mahomedans and the Chinese there had a difference which rose to such magnitude that the Government was powerless, and it became a formidable rebellion, which took the Government more than ten years to suppress. If the Government were now to compel the people there to open the place to trade against their will, it feared great trouble would be sure to follow. The articles of trade from England for Yunnan would be principally opium and piece goods. But Yunnan was a great producing district, and all the cloth the people there required was produced within the province itself. For this reason they were never under the necessity of buying foreign cloths. As to the practicability of opening the mines, no great mistake could be made. The Chinese entertained a strong belief in Fung-shuey; if popular feeling was against the opening of mines, the Government was powerless. Mr. Wade then said that, if the people of of Yunnan were such a turbulent race, the Government was unable to rule it, what would the Yamen say to English soldiers being sent from Burmah into Yunnan to assist the Government? The Tsung-li Yamen is said to have stated in reply that if a collision occurred between the English soldiers and the inhabitants there, the Chinese Government would not be responsible. Mr. Wade then asked for the removal of the Governor of Yunnan, and that he might be replaced by another high official; perhaps his removal would facilitate the tradal scheme. The Yamen replied that the recovery of Yunnan was entirely due to Shen-yu-ying, the soldiers there were all under his command, and he was now engaged in reorganising the whole province. If he were removed, the place would be again disturbed, so that the tradal scheme would be rather retarded than facilitated by his removal. The object of the Minister was no doubt to enlarge trade; but would it not be better to wait till the time for the next division of the treaty? By that time the country would have recovered its original prosperity. It would then be time enough to discuss opening it to trade. The object of commerce was to get profit, but if in the pursuit of gain harm was likely to result, surely England would not press such a demand? As to the missionary question, it was settled by the former Emperor, that all missionaries should be protected alike, and the same protection would be accorded to them now. Referring to the murder of Mr. Margary, the Yamen said the deceased was escorted out of the country safe and sound, and that it was on his re-entering Yunnan that he was murdered. The Chinese Government had already sent a high official to investigate the matter, but prior to that, confidential instructions were sent to the authorities to have the matter strictly enquired into with the view of the question being settled in a way satisfactory to Mr. Wade. Our contemporary adds that Mr. Wade, seeing what the Yamen said was reasonable, consented to yield his points.

Li Hung Chang then casually brought forward the little unpleasantness that took place between himself and Mr. Wade, at Tientsin. He referred to the occasion when Mr. Wade called on him and was delayed by his not coming out in time to receive him. Mr. Wade took it as a slight and went away without seeing him at all but left straight for Tsz-chu-lin. If Li Hung Chang observed they had not been on good terms, they would not have visited each other. Being on good terms then, was it consistent with friendship to go off like that when the host was unavoidably detained for a moment by his putting on his Court dress? He also intimated to Mr. Wade that, according to Chinese etiquette, it was not allowable, while discussing public matters, to strike one's fist on the table if any thing that came out in the discussion displeased him. Now that intercommunication was established between the differen Boards of Government, and the Foreign Ministers, he would observe that the mutual visits would be only in a private character and must not be regarded as official. Therefore, if any unpleasantness should occur, it should not be a cause of complaint. For it would be unreasonable to expect a man engaged on official business to cast aside his public duties to attend to the private visit of a friend.

Our contemporary concludes by saying that this is the gist of the discussion, and that, so far as known, only three demands were granted, viz., intercommunication with the Boards, the Mission of Apology to England, and the Mission of Enquiry to Yunnan. If, as we have every reason to believe, the above account is in the main correct, the criticism passed on Mr. Wade's action is fully justified."

THE MISSION TO YUNNAN.

(Shanghai Courier and Gazette.)

To-morrow morning, (November, 5) three fresh delegates are to start upon a vague and we fear impracticable errand to the far-off province where their colleague and predecessor in the enterprise was met with treachery and murdered eight months ago, with the apparent intention of enquiring into the circumstances of his death and bringing the offenders to justice. His immediate murderers appear to have been the soldiers of Li Hai-t'ai, a military commander whose power and influence are but faintly appreciated by Europeans, but who is regarded, and justly enough, as the responsible man. It matters not whose hand struck the blow; suffice it that the blow was struck, and that under the sanction of the General. We, of course, have no means of knowing the precise facts of the conspiracy, beyond that the Chinese commander was most probably acting in collusion with the King of Burmah; there is no evidence, and could be none, to prove that he had received private hints from the bitterest enemy of foreigners in the Chiun-chi-ch'u, the grand-sire of the infant Emperor. But the position of this man is well-nigh unassailable. In the first place, he has, in former years, rendered great services that have never been requited. On the contrary he has an enormous army to keep up, and the men rarely, if ever, receive their proper wages from the Government. There is little enough reason for Li and his army to continue steadfast in their allegiance to the foreign Dynasty from whom they have received such scant acknowledgments of their services; and in the event of a war in that remote province Li is almost independent of Pecing. He is a rough and hardy soldier of fortune, endeared to his men by the share-and-share alike system which he has adopted throughout his military career. He is recognised as the head, so to speak, of a numerous and powerful clan, who, from all we hear, are ready to stick to him through thick and thin and are all animated by a thoroughly feudal spirit. Jealous of interference, hating, and of course knowing little or nothing about foreigners, bound by but few ties of gratitude or duty to the Central Government, and excessively popular in the province they succeeded in reducing to order some years ago, this man and his followers occupy a position the strength of which, under existing circumstances, is undeniably very great. Nor is this all that must be taken into account. We have heard so much about Li Hai-t'ai that we have lost sight entirely of another officer, equally powerful and in all probability equally guilty, whose name for some reason or other appears to have been all through kept in the background. We allude to the Acting Governor of Yunnan, a valuable and trusty servant of the Chinese Government, still familiarly spoken of as Chen Fan-t'si—the office in the occupation of which he acquired his just renown. Chen is a Mission-ize, and belongs to one of the principal families of the province of Kwang-si. Getting into some trouble or difficulty at home, he left his native place with a large band of irregular followers, marched into Kwei-chow and Yunnan, and offered his services to the Chinese Government. His proposals were accepted, and the Government had soon every reason to be thankful that they had secured the allegiance of so distinguished and able a commander. Like his future colleague, Li, he was thoroughly popular with his soldiery, sharing all their hardships, dressing in a rough and unpretending style, and letting all have the benefit of any stroke of luck which might happen to befal them, while he took his turn with the lowest in the ranks when the exigencies of their adventurous life demanded it. His exploits at the siege of Yun-nan Fu were no less remarkable for valour than for skill. By this time he had risen to be Fan-t'si; and was engaged in State affairs in his official yamen when the news was brought him that the city had surrendered, and was in the hands of the insurgents. Chen immediately called together his two hundred men-at-arms, and prepared to stand a siege upon his own account. He fortified his yamen, and obstinately refused to yield. Threats and persuasions were all in vain; the stubborn Fan-t'si held out against them all, and the rebel general, powerful and triumphant, proposed that they should hold a conference. To this Chen readily agreed; he met the invader at the appointed time and place, and entered into negociations with him. His wife, a woman of equally indomitable spirit, held the yamen in the meantime. The upshot was, that instead of being persuaded to surrender peacefully himself, he persuaded the hostile commander to renounce the victory he had gained, representing to him the fact that as a loyal subject of the Government he would have a far more prosperous and brilliant future than as the chief of a gang of outlaws. Chen's diplomacy won the man over entirely; the city was resigned peaceably into the custodianship of the proper officers, and order was restored. It needs nothing more to prove the great value of such a man as this to the Chinese Government, and the enormous pressure which would have to be brought to bear upon them in order to compass his disgrace; for there seems but little doubt that his hands are by no means unsoiled by the great crime for which justice is being now demanded. Chen is the valuable man as officer; he has rendered services of too splendid a nature altogether to the Government, and is too popular in the province that his rules to be even lightly assailed. His deposition, however, it is whispered, has been privately insisted on, and as might have been expected, refused.

There are the two officials, then, whom Messrs. Grosvenor, Baber and Davenport are going to arraign before the Mixed Court at Yunnan-fu, and judge upon the evidence adduced. A more ludicrous or infatuated piece of folly can hardly be conceived, and we enter our strenuous protest against England being made so cruelly ridiculous in the sight of the world at large. The crowning absurdity of the whole is the appointment of Mr. Davenport, who is designed, we suppose, to act as the colleague of our old friend Chen in this provincial branch of the Mixed Court. The effair may now be considered as adjourned *sine die*. What will be the eventual result, is no pleasant matter for speculation. The danger incurred by the three Englishmen who have undertaken to represent their country upon the auspicious occasion is obvious; but enough has been said and written upon the subject. Eight months have been miserably frittered away in trying to persuade the Chinese to do something they never intend to, and couldn't if they would; our position has been seriously weakened, our reputation seriously impaired. The work should have been taken in hand at once, and the blow struck while the iron was hot. Two or three efficient regiments would have been more than enough to do all that was required; Yunnan would have been occupied by British troops; the foreigner would have been respected where he is now despised, and our poor friend's murder expiated long ago. But it is too late now for regrets. The melancholy farce must be played out, and Messrs. Grosvenor, Baber, and Davenport perform the characters allotted to them. We could have wished them a more grateful and less perilous task; but as it is we can only bid them, in all sincerity, God-speed.

THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

(Times.)

This 1st of November England witnesses the union of Law and Equity. The Supreme Court of Judicature Acts, 1873 and 1875, which effect this union constitute a treaty of peace between contending forces—forces striving, if not for supremacy, yet for independence. How fierce at times the contest has been is well known to every student of the Law—Common Law jealous of its rights; Equity firm, and ever and anon gaining concessions to its claims. Ancient times witnessed feuds and asperities; modern times have witnessed conciliations and exchange of favours: Common Law, for instance, accepting equitable pleas, and Equity accepting trial by jury. Now the walls of separation, defended for more than 1,000 years, are broken down; the contest is at an end, the union is consummated, and Equity is victorious; for henceforth, in the administration of law in England, the rules of Equity are to "prevail."

The following Courts, heretofore separate and exclusive in jurisdiction—viz., Chancery, Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer, High Court of Admiralty, Probate, and the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes—being from this time forth "united and consolidated together," constitute "one Supreme Court of Judicature in England."

What, then, is to follow? In replying to this question the subject may be conveniently referred to and concisely dealt with under three heads—the Constitution, Jurisdiction, and Procedure of the Court.

I. The Constitution of the Court:—

The Supreme Court is to consist of two main "permanent Divisions," called respectively the High Court of Justice and the "Court of Appeal." For the more convenient despatch of business, the High Court of Justice is itself separated into five Divisions, distinguished for the present by names corresponding with the names heretofore distinguishing the several Courts now "united and consolidated together," Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty being combined and forming one Division. Provision is made for a Judge to sit alone; also for constituting "Divisional Courts," consisting of two or three Judges (not more), for hearing "such causes and matters as are not proper to be heard by a single Judge." The number of the Divisions (the five Divisions of the High Court of Justice) may be reduced or increased by Order in Council. The Judges of the High Court of Justice will be "the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, the several Vice-Chancellors of the Court of Chancery, the Judge of the Court of Probate and of the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, the several puisne Justices of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, the several junior Barons of the Court of Exchequer, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, except such, if any, as shall be appointed ordinary Judges of the Court of Appeal."

The Court of Appeal will consist of five *ex-officio* Judges and not more (at any time) than three ordinary Judges. The *ex officio* Judges of this Court will be the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, and three Chiefs of the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer; and the ordinary Judges will be the two Lords Justices of Appeal and one to be appointed. Such ordinary Judges will be styled "Justices of Appeal." The Lord Chancellor may request the attendance of an additional Judge from any Division of the High Court of Justice other than the Chancery Division. Appeals are to be heard before not fewer than three Judges if the appeal be from a final order, and not fewer than two if from an interlocutory order. In any matter pending before the Court of Appeal, any direction incidental to it, not involving the decision of the Appeal, may be given by a single Judge of the Court of Appeal; and such a Judge may also, at any time during vacation, make any interim order to prevent prejudice to claims of parties. Lastly, no Judge is to hear an appeal from his own judgment.

The division of the legal year into terms is abolished, "so far as relates to the administration of Justice," and "Sittings" are substituted. The sittings of the Court of Appeal and the sittings in London and Middlesex of the High Court of Justice will be four in every year—viz., Michaelmas, Hilary, Easter, and Trinity. Two Judges are to be selected "for the hearing in London or Middlesex during vacations of all such applications as may require to be immediately or promptly heard." They may sit either separately or together as a Divisional Court; and, being appointed vacation Judges for a year, they may "dispose of all business of an urgent nature during any interval between the sittings of any Division of the High Court." Two of the vacations—the Easter and Whitsun vacations—are materially shortened in duration.

II.—The Jurisdiction of the Court:—

(1). The jurisdiction of the High Court of Justice embraces the jurisdiction heretofore vested in or exercised by the several Courts "united and consolidated together" as above shown, together with that of some two or three Provincial Courts—such as the Court of Common Pleas at Lancaster, &c. The business assigned to the five several Divisions of the High Court is particularly specified in the Act (1873), and is to be of a nature corresponding with that which would have been within the "exclusive cognizance" of the respective Courts now consolidated if the Act had not passed.

(2). The jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal embraces, generally, the several jurisdictions heretofore vested in the Lord Chancellor and Court of Appeal in Chancery, the Court of Appeal in Chancery in Lancaster, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the Court of the Lord Warden of the Stannaries, the Court of Exchequer Chamber, and (in Admiralty and Lunacy cases) in Her Majesty and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The Court of Appeal will determine appeals from all orders of the High Court of Justice, except orders made by that Court by consent of parties, which, unless leave be given, may not be appealed against; and for the purpose of determining any appeal, the Court of Appeal is to have all the power, authority, and jurisdiction vested in the High Court of Justice. Appeals from "inferior" Courts will be determined by Divisional Courts of the High Court of Justice.

Save as otherwise expressly provided, all the Judges of the High Court are to have "equal power, authority, and jurisdiction." Law and equity are to be concurrently administered in both the High Court of Justice and the Court of Appeal, "so that, as far as possible, all matters in controversy between parties may be completely and finally determined, and multiplicity of legal proceedings avoided." Rules of law, in certain specified cases, are "declared;" and, generally, in all matters, not thus specified, in which there may be any conflict or variance between the rules of equity and the rules of the common law with reference to the same, the rules of equity are to "prevail." The rules of law declared in the Act are "to be in force and receive effect in all Courts whatsoever in England," so far as the matters to which such rules relate may be cognizable by such Courts.

III.—The procedure of the Court:—

A very concise summary will, in this place, suffice. Actions commenced in the High Court may be commenced in any Division of such Court the plaintiff may select, subject, however, to transfer by the Judge, particularly in cases where the Division selected is manifestly the wrong Division. Such actions are to be commenced by a writ of summons, a concise statement of the nature of the plaintiff's claim being endorsed thereon. Such writs may be issued either in London or out of the Registry of any district." Local Registries have been established by Order in Council at 74 of the principal centres of commerce in England and Wales. These Registries are simply local official departments of the Court, and proceedings up to trial, and after trial, too, may be conducted in them, subject to right to "remove" the same conferred upon defendants under certain circumstances, and subject wholly to the exercise of powers of transfer to or from London vested in the Court and Judges. Pleadings are to be "as brief as possible," and provision is made for avoidance of any "unnecessary prolixity." The Judge may settle issues where the parties may not have "sufficiently defined" them. Extensive discretionary powers are given to the Judges with respect to referring causes, also with respect to separating issues and questions of fact and directing separate or intermediate trials thereof. Evidence will be taken orally in court, as customary heretofore in Courts of Law, but parties may, by consent, take the evidence by affidavit, the attendance of deponents for cross-examination at the trial being, however, amply provided for. There will be no local *venue* for the trial of any action, and where no place of trial is named in the notice of trial, the trial will be held in Middlesex. Actions will be tried before a Judge or Judges, with assessors, or before a Judge and jury, or before an "Official or Special Referee." The Judge may pronounce judgment, or leave the parties to "move for judgment"—full discretionary powers being given to the Judge to deal, in respect of the judgment, with the whole or part only of a case. Relief may "at any stage of an action" be had upon "admissions in pleadings," without waiting until every question between the parties" shall have been disposed of. A judgment may be enforced against any person owing money to the judgment debtor, and increased facilities are afforded for enforcing, generally, the judgments and orders of the Court. Applications for new trials are also greatly accelerated and simplified. Appeals, too, may be prosecuted in almost a summary way, no petition, case, or other formal proceeding, but simply a notice of motion, being required; and enlarged powers as to receiving evidence, &c., are given in order to secure a satisfactory judgment. As to "parties," and the interests represented by them, there are numerous rules, the intention and effect of their provisions being avoidance of delay and expense; and defects caused by death, marriage or transmission of interest or liability, or events occurring after the commencement of an action, may be remedied in a summary way, so that the proceedings may be continued with as little interruption as possible. Further, Her Majesty may, by order in Council, re-arrange the Circuits; and, lastly, provision is made for assembling a "Council of the Judges of the Supreme Court" once at least, in every year, "to consider the operation of the Acts and Rules, and the working of the several offices, and the duties of the officers of the Court;" and to report annually to Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State what (if any) "amendments and alterations it would in their judgment be expedient to make in any matter relating to the administration of justice." It may be added that appointments to vacancies occurring in the official departments of the Court are not to be made for one month, unless the consent of the Lord Chancellor and the Treasury to an earlier appointment has been obtained. Moreover, the Lord Chancellor and the Treasury may suspend the making of any such appointment until the 1st of January, 1877.

The foregoing summarized statement, presenting the principal or leading features of the new arrangements, may sufficiently inform the general reader. One other rule may, however, be referred to—viz., the rule which to a careless reader might seem to nullify all the rest. Allusion is here made to the rule which provides that "non-compliance with any of these rules shall not render the proceedings in any action void, unless the Court or a Judge shall so direct; but such proceedings may be set aside either wholly or in part as irregular, or amended or otherwise dealt with in such manner and upon such terms as the Court or Judge shall think fit." It was this rule, probably, which suggested the facetious remark that, under the rules, "any person might do as he liked, and by leave of the Court or a Judge he might do anything else." But, in fact, the rule in question affords no licence whatever to lawlessness. It is a very salutary provision, affording both relief and redress where misadventure may have occurred in the application of the rules, being thus in perfect accord with the equity which is to "prevail" in the administration of justice. The seemingly large judicial powers conferred by it, and which will, no doubt, be exercised in strict harmony with the rules themselves, afford really a guarantee that the spirit of the rules shall be applied, even where the letter of them may not, by inadvertence or otherwise, have been observed. By means of it a Judge may, at will, dethrone red-tapeism altogether.

That the work is complete and perfect not even its framers would assert, nor will any reasonable man expect. Indeed, it is confessedly incomplete, especially as respects the constitution and powers of the Court of Appeal. The system now inaugurated may not be symmetrical in all its parts, its radiating lines may not, in beautiful, blending harmony, fittingly represent its central principle; it may not be philosophical either in design or in execution; it may not be able even to lay claim to strict logical arrangement,—still, with all its defects, the Supreme Court of Judicature now constituted is, unquestionably, a grand conception, which lays a foundation for such legal reforms as were simply impossible or impractic ble so long as antagonism found a place, and the several jurisdictions now "united and consolidated together" retained separate and "exclusive" authority and power. Now, indeed, it is obligatory upon the "Council of the Judges" to consider "the operation of the Acts and Rules" and "the working of the several offices, and the duties of the officers of the Court," and to report with a view to desirable reforms therein. Not only may the law itself be improved by progress, but the official departments also may be organized, or rather re-organized, so as to insure true economy and real efficiency. A broader basis for co-operation being now provided, wide and comprehensive views may prevail. In a word, the constitution of "one Supreme Court of Judicature in England" secures a centralization of authority, and makes possible a concentration of force, which, brought to bear in the direction of needed reforms and in the spirit of a true patriotism, must be fruitful in results beneficial and lasting. The country may certainly be congratulated on possessing a statute so full of promise, and the country, too, may, in its turn, congratulate the Government which successfully conducted it through Parliament.

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